The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY BORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. II, NO. 276. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

D	of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connectin at Aden with	Tons.
	Nov.				
21st	..	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
28th	..	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
5th	Dec.	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
12th	..	Persia	8000	....	..
19th	..	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th	..	Caledonia	8000	....	..
	1915.				
2nd	January	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
9th	..	India	8000	..	..
16th	..	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd	..	Arabia	8000	....	..
30th	..	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

W. L. FIRTH,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	22nd Nov.	4th Dec.
Yokkaichi Maru	K. Itsuno	6265	25th Nov.	7th Dec.
ColomboMaru	O. Sakamoto	2019	13th Dec.	25th Dec.
Kagi Maru	M. Tabuse	6301	1st Jan. 15	13thJan.15

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,

NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of materia from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

"SAILINGS 1914."

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.
S. S. City of York	7,834	3rd Dec.

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris ..	9,239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo ..	..	10th April	12th April
City of Karachi..	5,573	..	30th April.

FARES.	1stclas Singles	1st class Returns	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	422	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	493	889
Liverpool	605	957	463	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE,

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND, (WEYMOUTH). VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Umzumbi,	5,000	28th Nov. 1914.

Fare, Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES Apply to

E. F. HALLIWELL.

General Insurance Agents,

"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,

Fort, BOMBAY

Phone: 2352 Telegrams: "Baltic

A Zymole Trokey is a pleasant thing to dissolve in your mouth. It stops coughing relieves hoarseness, and is a good throat antiseptic. 180—B8

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes
LHASA,	2,134,	Fri. 20th November		*Direct.
LINGA,	2,184	Mon. 23rd Nov.	11 a.m.	†P. B. D. and C. M.
CHAKDARA,	3,080,	Thurs. 26th Nov.,	9 a.m.	

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE.

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,080 tons, on Thursday, 26th November, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder, Abbas, Bahrim, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

S. S. "GRACCHUS," 3,750 tons, about 20th November, calling at Mombasa Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

19th November, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Ton. nage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th Nov 1914,

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	1st Feb. 1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J. L. Henderson	15th Feb. 191
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	1st March 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	415	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,439
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Caters or large and small parties in his usual Recherche style.

Prices Moderate.

F. CORNAGLIA,

Manufacturing Confectioner and Caterer,

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Arsenal Road, Poona.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius: Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs.1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two o more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor to survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 2 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

MUSIC AND PIANOS.

Music is an unfailing joy in every home. A cheerful home to rest in gives a clear head for work. The best thing your home can offer you is the opportunity to enjoy the finer pleasures of life. If you would have this opportunity abundant in your home first of all provide

GOOD MUSIC

which is the best of all entertainers and next a

GOOD PIANOFORTE

which to good music is the most universally enjoyable accompaniment. Our Piano Saloon offers you the

CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS

And our Music Saloon the

CHOICEST OF CHOICE MUSIC

in Songs, Operas, Piano and Organ Music, Dances, &c.

Music and Piano Department

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	..	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	..	19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen (Dalney		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien
Hongkong		(Mukden)
Honolulu		Nagasaki
Kobe		Newchwang
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)		New York Osaka
Pekin		
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY,

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 19,50,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,42,700
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patalia and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

HIGH CLASS Boarding House for Visitors, terms moderate. Apply Mrs. OWEN EVANS, 10, Staunton Road, Poona. 3049

LUCIFER, ASTROLOGER and PALMIST, Princess Building, Princess Street, Bombay. Advises accurately on life matters from one's birth data or hands. Fees moderate. 4450

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2150

WANTED

A LADY will take charge of children or act as chaperon in return for passage home. Apply to Box No. 1020 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4444

WANTED—PLANTS of seedless guavas, or guava plants with very few seeds in fruit. Apply with prices to ECONOMIC BOTANIST, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Poona. 4470

WANTED—At Meerut College an M. A. in English. Applicants must have experience. A man who is good at games would be preferred. The post is at present temporary but should the person selected prove suitable, there is every likelihood of its being made permanent. Pay Rs. 150 to 175 according to qualifications.—Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 3081

LADY SUPERINTENDENT. Salary, Rs. 150, must be pure European and fully trained in large recognised English General Hospital (London preferred).

2. Two Staff Nurses, at Rs. 75 and 60, pure European and fully trained.

Applications with copies of certificates should be sent to Major G. HUTCHESON, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon. 3082

WANTED applications for posts o Subedar Rs. 100 and of Jamadar Rs. 60. Those having good English Education and medically fit need apply. Mi pensioners having these qualifications be preferred. Apply with testimonials mentioning Caste, age etc., to

COMMANDANT,
Bhavnagar Infantry,
Kathiawar. 4439

THE WOLSELEY MOTORS, LTD. (Proprietors Messrs. Vickers Ltd.) invite applications for the post of Local Accountant. Candidates must have had at least three years practical experience in accounts (experience in this country only, not being a disqualification). The candidate appointed must be willing to be generally useful in the show-rooms as he may be at times required and an elementary knowledge of the motor industry and driving will be considered favourably. Salary according to qualifications. Applications with copies of testimonials of efficiency in accountancy, and of personal character to be sent to

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
Bombay.

4468

WANTED by the Jharia Board of Health for the Jharia Mining Settlement, Bihar India, a Chief Sanitary Officer on a pay of Rs. 1,200 (£80) rising to Rs. 1,500 (£100) a month, with a free house or allowance in lieu thereof. The leave rules will be the same as those for employés of District Boards in Bihar and Orissa. Travelling Allowance at 1st class Government rates will be given. Only fully qualified medical men possessing a European Diploma of Public Health, with previous experience of sanitary work, need apply. Applicants must be under the age of 45. The selected candidate will be expected to sign a contract of employment for five years terminable at any time by either party on six months' notice. He should join his appointment at once. If in England, he will be given a free passage. The appointment is subject to the approval of Government, in whom the power of appointment is vested under the Act. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to, 15th February, 1915.

S. R. HIGNELL, I.C.S.,
Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum,
and
Chairman of the Jharia Board of Health,
Purulia,
B. N. Ry.
Bihar & Orissa,
India.

3084

WANTED.

WANTED a GRADUATE with Sanskrit and Mathematics, for Bench High School, Rajgarh, to fill the post of Assistant Master, on a salary of Rs. 60 with free quarters. Apply to the DIWAN, RAJGARH STATE, C. I. 3083

WANTED GODOWN CLERK with thorough knowledge of Mill Stores and Machinery. Apply stating age particularly Salary expected, and previous experience to Box No. 1019 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4443

FOR SALE.

ROVER MOTOR CYCLES. 1914 Model available for immediate delivery. W H. THORNS and Co., Bombay. 4228

CARRIAGE and RUBBER TYRE. T. L T. brand is the best and lasts longest. W. H. THORNS and Co., Hornby Road, Bombay. 4228

FOR SALE—Best PIANO and best PHONOGRAPH with plates and very good rubber tyred Brougham. Apply sharp—DOCTOR GAZDAR, Bulsar. 4404

FOR SALE.—A newly arrived complete LIFT, Easton Lift and Co. (Joet Co.) at moderate price. Apply for particulars EBRAHIM HAJI LATIF, Cutlery Bazar. 4322

FOR SALE Owner going home. 2 seater 10 H. P. MOTOR CAR hood, screen stepney etc. recently overhauled and painted. Apply to Box No. 1021 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4446

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

TO BE LET

TO LET—Charitable quarters for poor widow with one or two children. Apply to Box No. 1024, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4471

TO LET—Two pleasant unfurnished rooms facing the open sea at a Villa in Bandra Suit a bachelor (European). Rent moderate. With or without board. Apply Box No. 553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3094

A LADY has superior accommodation for two gentlemen as paying guests one of the best parts of Byculla, in the vicinity of the Byculla Club. Apply to Box No. 554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3082

CARLTON HOTEL, Outram Road, FORT, Bombay.—The premier residential hotel, exclusively for Europeans.

Brightest, healthiest and most central hotel in Bombay, within a few minutes of the two main railway stations, post and telegraph officers, gymkhana and principal clubs.

Replete with every modern convenience, lifts to all floors, electric lights and fans in every room.

Single rooms from Rs. 6/- per day. Suites from Rs. 350/- per month.

Catering in all its Branches.

Telephone No. 2,550.

Telegrams:—"Carlton."

SYDNEY K. THOMPSON,
Manager

416

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 27th November, 1914, for construction of Agricultural Farm Buildings at Jalgaon.

The contract documents can be seen during Office hours between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., in the Executive Engineer's Office at Jalgaon. Information regarding the contract and Blank forms of tender may be obtained from the Executive Engineer, East Khandesh, on payment of Rupee 1 only.

Earnest money to accompany the tender is Rs. 100, Approximate amount of estimate is Rs. 30,000. The amount to be spent during the current official year is Rs. 20,000.

The acceptance of tender will rest with the Superintending Engineer, Central Division, who reserves the right of rejecting the lowest or any without assigning any reason.

Further particulars can be had on application at undersigned's office.

(Sd.) D. R. SATARAWALA,
Executive Engineer, East Khandesh.

Executive Engineer's, Office, East Khandesh, Jalgaon, November, 1914.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a Meeting to be held shortly the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to the Examinerships at the University Examinations in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering and Agriculture to be held in March, April and June, 1915, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than Thursday, the 3rd December, 1914.

2 If any of the applicants are themselves going up for any of these Examinations, or have relatives who are going up for any Examination at which they seek to examine, or are coaching students for the Examinations at which they wish to be appointed Examiners, they are requested to state so in their applications.

3. Forms of application for, and full particulars in regard to, the Examinerships may be obtained from the Office of the undersigned.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Registrar, University of Bombay.

Bombay, 16th November, 1914. 4456

NOTICES.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

PAREL ROAD (NORTHERN) STREET SCHEME.

Scheme No. 47.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act NOTICE is hereby given that the TRUSTEES for the IMPROVEMENT of the CITY of BOMBAY have, under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act, made a Street Scheme for portions of the Municipal Wards E. & F. and of the City of Bombay, for forming or altering streets within the limits of the area comprised in the Scheme which are bounded as follows:—

As to the part in Ward E—

On the South by parts of Love Lane, Hansraj Lane, Parel Road, and by properties bearing Ward Nos. 7506 to 7509.

On the West (proceeding from South to North) by property belonging to the G. I. P. Ry: Co., properties bearing Ward Nos. 7585 (1 & 2), 7586, 7587, 7588, (1, 2, 2A, 3 and 4), 7589, 7590 (1 and 2), 7591, 7596, 7598, 7599, part of Clerk Road, properties bearing Ward Nos. 7600 (1) (part of), 7601 (1 and 2) (parts of), 7602 (1-2) (parts of), 7604 (part of), 7605 (1 to 4) (parts of), 7606 (1 and 2) (part of), 7607 (2) (part of), 7650, 7[illegible] and 2), 7652, 7655 (1 and 2), 7659 (1 to 3), 7660, 7661 (1 and 2), 7662, 7663 (1 and 2) 7664,7665 (1-2-3), 7667, 7668, 7669, 7677, 7678, 7679 and 8377.

On the North by parts of Kala Chowki and Parel Roads.

On the East (proceeding from North to South), by properties bearing Ward Nos. 7502, 7503, 8386, 7493 to 7499, 8256 to 8277, 7487 (1B) (part of), 7487 (1) (part of), 7487 (1C) (part of), 7481 (1) (part of), 7479 (part of), 7480 (1 and 2), 8255 (1-2-3) (part of), part of Chinchpokli Road, properties bearing Ward Nos. 8183, 7472, 7471, 7470 (part of), 7469, 7468, 7467, 74[illegible] (1), 7463 (1 and 2), 7462 (1 and 2), part of Susser Road, 7445 (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7), part of Connaught Road, part of Victoria Gardens, 7438 (2 and 2A), 7437 (1B), 7437 (1A), 7688 (2) to 7688 (10), part of Victoria Road, 7740, 4739 (1 and 2), 4738, 4737, 4733 (1 and 2), 4734 and 4735.

As to the part in Ward F—

On the South by parts of Kala Chowki and Parel Roads.

On the West (proceeding from South to North by properties bearing Ward Nos. 12 (1, 3, 4), 39, 40, 41 (1 and 2), 42, 44 to 48, 23 (2, 3, 4 and 5), part of the Northern approach to Arthur Road, Overbridge, part of Arthur Road, part of a lane leading to the Gas Works, properties bearing Ward Nos. 97, 96, 105, 106, 107, 104, 103 (1 and 2).

On the North by property bearing Ward No. 112 (2) and parts of Souparibaug and Governor's Roads.

On the East (proceeding from North to South) by properties bearing Ward Nos. 1040, 1039 (1 to 5), 1023 (1), 1019 to 1022, 1007 (1), 1006 (1 and 2), (part of), by part of a Lane leading from Parel Road to Kala Chowki Road, and by property bearing Ward No. 996.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, Maps (Plans Nos. 166 and 167 dated 26th October 1914) of the area comprised therein and the Statement specifying the land proceed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours:—

Dated 29th October, 1914.

G. W. HATCH,
Chairman of the Board.

4327

BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE DATE for receiving Tenders for the following Railways.

1. Motipura Tankhala Railway.
2. Samlaya Timba Extension.
3. Masar Road Jambusar Extension.
4. Wagrod Kakosi Extension,

has been extended from the 20th November to the 5th of December.

(Sd.) E. WALROND BRYANT,
M. Inst. C.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief,
For Railways and Communications,
Baroda State.

4469

PASTOR ARTHUR C. DANIELS

THE WORLD'S PRESIDENT OF THE SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS and CHAIRMAN OF THEIR FOREIGN MISSION BOARD.

Will address the Public of Bombay as follow:—

Saturday, Nov. 21st, at 6-30 p. m.

"A world-wide Movement It's results among Nations."

Sunday, Nov. 22, at 6-30 p. m.

"The European crisis from the standpoint of Prophecy."

THE NEW HALL

Apollo Bunder, Opposite Watsons Annexe.

Public Cordially Invited.

G. W PETTIT—Local Pastor.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF GROUND NUT OIL CAKE.

Under instructions from the proprietors Saraswati Oil Mills and on account and the risk of Messrs. Volkart Bros. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the said Mills at Belvedere Road, Mazagon, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 19th current at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

25 tons Ground Nut Oil Cake.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th November, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 259 KHANDIS FIREWOOD (FUEL) AND 1,674 PIECES OF TIMBER.

High Court.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 496 of 1914.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the order herein made on the 9th day of November, 1914, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 21st day of November, 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following Timber pieces and firewood (fuel).

PARTICULARS.

259 khandis of fuel, in the Jamboshi village, Petha Naguthana, Taluka Pen Zilla Colaba.

592 Timber pieces in the same village.

110 Timber pieces in the Kurnad village, Petha Naguthana Taluka Pen Zilla Colaba.

972 Timber pieces lying at the Nigda Bunder, Petha Naguthana, Taluka Pen Zilla Colaba.

N. B.:—The above are the coupe materials consisting of fire-wood (fuel), sot, beams, 1st, 2nd and 3rd class poles and 1st and 2nd class pillars from Jamboshi and Kurnad, in Nagothna Range and it is registered in the records of the Range Forest officer at Nagothna.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, attorneys for the said Receiver at their office at old Agra Bank Buildings, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th November, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Gen. Manager..... Mr. JAMES McGRATH.

6-30 Twice Nightly 10p.m.

REALISTIC WAR FILMS

SHOWING

ACTUAL FIGHTING

IN THE

STREETS OF ALOST.

(Taken by Mr. Cherry Kearton, the famous Cinema Operator, who narrowly escaped with his life.)

FALL OF ANTWERP.

Showing the British Naval Brigade Covering the Belgian Retirem

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT.

(BY SOME OF THE BEST PARSI MUSICAL ARTISTES)

Under the distinguished Patronage of their Excellencies

The GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON

IN AID OF

THE WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

AT THE

EMPIRE THEATRE

On Saturday the 28th instant

at 5 p.m., (S. T.)

DOORS OPEN AT 4-0 P.M.

The programme will comprise piano solos, piano duet, violin solos, songs, unison chorus, mandoline concert, &c: An unique feature of the Concert will be an orchestra composed of about 30 Parsi ladies and gentlemen who will play selections of music.

PRICES OF TICKETS: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 1½, 1.

Tickets can be bought of

The Office of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, 4 Waterloo Mansions, Apollo.

Messrs. Marcks & Co., Hornby Road.
,, Soundy & Co., Hornby Road.
,, B. Pestonji & Co., Parsi Bazar St., Fort.
,, Fredoon & Burjor, Princess St.
Miss Baiai L. Palamkote, Petit Mansions, Grant Road.
Dr. Kerrawalla's Hospital, Queen's Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

General Manager..... Mr. James McGrath

FOR 7 NIGHTS ONLY

COMMENCING SATURDAY NOVEMBER 28th, 1914.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

PRESENTS

Mr. FRED. WINN

AND

MESSRS. PHILLIP BRAHAM AND CAMPBELL'S COMPANY

THE GROTESQUES

LAUGHTER MAKERS

IN

MUSIC MIRTH AND MELODY

FAMOUS FOR THEIR GREAT BURLESQUE

"THE VILLAGE CONCERT"

BEING THE ORIGINAL COMPANY FROM THE SAVOY THEATRE LONDON

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

PRICES:

Boxes: Rs. 30 and 20. Sofas Rs. 15. Stalls Rs. 5 and 3. Dress Circle Rs. 4 and 2. Gallery Re. 1. Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to Rs. 2 and 1.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charai Road. ***To-Night!*** Tel. No. 1271

A Stirring American War Drama

IN TWO PARTS.

THE FALL OF BLACK HAWK.

Undoubtedly a remarkable Production, A strong story, representing with surprising fidelity one of the most thrilling pages of American History

SEE

The Fight Between the Indians and the Settlers!
The daring Abduction and thrilling Rescue!
The fierce Attack on the Fort!
The desperate American Sortie!

The Programme includes:—

ANIMATED CARTOONS .. .. (New Series)
WHILST BABY SLEPT .. .. (Drama)
MARY & THE FLY-PAPERS .. .. .. (Comic)

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8 30 to 9-45, 1 to 11-15.

Prize Show: Saturday & Sunday—5-30 to 6-45.

MASONIC CAFE CHANTANT

A Masonic Cafe Chantant
in aid of
The Bombay Branch
of the
IMPERIAL INDIAN WAR RELIEF FUND
will take place
in the
TOWN HALL
on Saturday, 5th December, 1914.
at 9-30 p.m.
under the patronage of
THE GRAND MASTER, A. S. F. INDIA
THE DISTRICT GRAND MASTER, E. C. BOMBAY
AND THE GRAND SUPERINTENDENT,
R. A. S. F. INDIA.

Tickets Rs. 2 each.

to be [illegible]om the undersigned.
Musical pr[illegible]me will be published later
F. PEN[illegible]K, *Joint Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.*
SPENCER, KINGS BUILDING, FORT.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

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Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
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Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

49. Churchgate Street.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Medan	Manila
Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai.
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE.—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS AND MEN proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent. on our usual prices on WATCHES.

WAR WATCHES

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

We have been suppliers of watches for use in time of war for the past half century nearly, and it is back to The Afghan War that we can trace our name as being the original suppliers of The Campaign Pocket Watch. A strong, durable and accurate marker of time, whose name other dealers have since thought fit to borrow, thus sincerely flattering us.

Price of our original Campaign Watch is, Nickel Rs. 25; Silver, Crystal face, Rs. 35; Hunting or Half-hunting, Rs 45. Gold Rs. 200. Half-hunting, Rs. 225; Hunting, Rs. 235

MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.

The best handy timekeeper for Officers, of all grades when on active service is The Military Model Wrist Watch Round in shape and protected by a leather wristlet. It can be referred to quickly, and unlike the Fancy Wristlet Watches which sit on straps and are ornamentally suitable for private life, this model is essentially strong and it is impermeable to rain, dust or perspiration which attacks the polished steel parts. The ordinary wrist watches are quite suitable for District work but The Military Model is THE WATCH for WAR use being DURABLE and ACCURATE under extreme climatic conditions.

Nickel, Rs. 32. Silver, 37-8. Gold, Rs. 170

THE "IDEAL" WATCH

May be termed an open watch. It looks neat, light and attractive; sits close on the wrist and is the watch par excellence of its kind on the point of quality.

Nickel, Rs. 32. Silver, Rs. 37-8. Gold, Rs. 160

THE IMPERMEABLE WATCH.

Gives protection from rain, dust and perspiration because it has a screw-out movement. Obviates risk of every kind.

Silver, Rs. 40. Gold, Rs. 125.

THE WALTHAM WRIST WATCH.

The enviable record attained by the Waltham Watch Company is an absolute guarantee against any defect of material or construction.

Metal, Rs. 40. Silver, Rs. 47-8. Rolled-Gold, Rs. 60

For any of the abovementioned watches fitted with luminous figures and hands

Rs. 10 extra

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE BEST SOAP FOR INDIA.

A bath with Arbos Camphor Soap is a boon to the residents of India.

It is disinfective and has a marvellous effect on itches, ring-worms, etc.

CAN BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Sole Agent,—T. HARA

73-75, Nagdevi Street,

BOMBAY.

Sub Agents.—A. H. NASER & Co., No 2, Peerbhoy Building, Princess St.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 17th November 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ...	29.895 Inches.
Temperature of Air	92.0 degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.3 "
Dew Point	71 1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.703 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	2.6
Maximum temperature of Air	88 5 "
Minimum do. do.	76.6 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	N,NE,ENE,NW .NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	140

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.,

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp, Thos. Cook & Sons

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch—Watson's Hotel

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time h. m.	Depth on Nil ft. in.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time h. m.	Depth on Nil ft. in.
	Nov			Nov		
W.	18	m 11 11	28 0	18	m 5 14	18 2
					5 9a	18 2
Th.	19	m 0 9	30 8	19	m 6 3	18 3
		11 58	27 9		5 53a	18 6
F.	20	m 0 54	30 7	20	m 6 53	18 6
		0 45a	27 2		6 38a	14 8
S.	21	m 1 40	29 11	21	m 7 45	18 11
		1 33a	25 4		7 24a	15 7
Sun.	22		28 29 1	22	m 8 44	16 6
		25a	25 5		8 13a	17 4
M.	23	m 20	28 0	23	m 9 58a	19 0
		3 27a	24 6		9 9a	18 8
Tu.	24	m 4 17	27 0	24	m 11 17	19 7
		4 45a	23 11		10 23a	19 17

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.		Sunrise	Sunset
" 18	(Wednesday)	" 6h. 48m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 19	(Thursday)	" 6h. 48m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 20	(Friday)	" 6h. 49m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 21	(Saturday)	" 6h. 49m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 22	(Sunday)	" 6h. 50m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 23	(Monday)	" 6h. 50m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 24	(Tuesday)	" 6h. 51m.	" 6h. 0m.

Phases of the Moon:—Perigee, Nov. 17th, 0-4h. a.m.; New Moon 17th, 9h, 31-9m, p.m.; First Quarter, 24th, 7h, 8-7m, p.m.; Full Moon, Dec. 2nd, 11h, 50 6-m, p.m.; Apogee, 27th, 0-2h, p.m.; Last Quarter, 10m, 5h, 1-7m

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

There has been little precipitation in the hills of northern India while conditions remain unsettled over south of the Bay.

Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 18TH NOVEMBER, 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 18th November, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.16" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is in defect everywhere; night temperature is above normal at Multan and Lahor.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme north-western districts; night temperature is in excess at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in excess. Day temperature is in defect except at Karachi; night temperature is in excess over the whole of Sind and in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is dampei than usual in Central India West. Night temperature is in excess in Central India West and south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 0.10" of rain. Skies are clear in the south-eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Temperature is in excess except in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Night temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in north-west India has disappeared. Ambala and Khandwa are the only stations reporting rainfall of to-day. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the south of the Bay of Bengal.

Isolated showers are possible in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of November, 1914:

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A M	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	80.7	65.0	75	..	2.15	
Do (17th)	84.6	71.1	81	..	?	1.66
Jask					?	
Muskat	83.6	73.8	71	..	1.74	1.57
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79.8	56.6	74	..	0.68	0.08
Rawalpindi	69 9	44.1	96	0.16	1 39	1.25
Lahore	78 3	56.0	98	..	0.37	0.36
Hissar	80.8	53.9	91	..	0.00	
Ambala	69.7	52.3	91	..	0.29	0.01
Delhi	72.0	55.8	91	..	0.38	0.29
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	76.9	58.5	74	..	0.00	—0.08
Mainpur	77.0	55.4	80	..	0.04	—0.07
Jhansi	85.4	61.0	76	..	0.00	—0.06
Cawnpore	80.4	50.5	84	..	0.00	—0.29
Allahabad	80.1	60.3	90	..	0.00	—0.20
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	80.1	59.4	68	..	0.41	0.41
Karachi	86.7	69.4	59	..	0.01	—0.04
Almer	76 8	56.6	91	..	0.49	0.46
Jalpore	80.4	64.2	67	..	0.11	0.08
Kotah	83.0	61.8	74	..	0.28	0.26
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	86.0	63.0	35	..	0.16	0.13
Dwarka	86.2	68.7	62	..	0.09	0.09
Veraval						
Rajkot	89.3	66.8	60	..	0.21	0.06
Bhavnagar Para	90.0	64.6	71	..	0.00	—0.06
Surat	91.3	66.9	69	..	0.70	0.68
Ahmedabad	91.5	65.8	54	..	0.00	—0.04
Deesa	89.8	57.7	50	..	0.05	—0.01
Neemech	81.9	58.5	67	..	0.00	—0.02
Indore	85.5	60.1	70	..	0.85	0.70
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86 8	59.8	62	..	0	—0.28
Sangor	86.1	60.7	64	..	0	—0.21
Hoshangabad	87.1	65.4	70	0.01	1.32	1.05
Khandwa	90.1	64.2	69	0.10	0.10	—0.19
Akola	91.2	61.0	49	..	0	—0.22
Amraoti	88 6	64.1	50	..	0.01	—0.34
Nagpur	87.7	60.8	59	..	0.08	—0.49
Chanda	86.7	56.2	71	0	0	—0.55
Raipur	85.7	59.1	61	0	0	—0.81
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88 5	75 4	76	0	0.18	—0.17
Ratnagiri	88 5	73.9	67	0	0.01	—0.36
Mormugao	86 4	75.2	91	0	0.43	—0.50
Karwar	87 8	72.5	92	0	2.65	1.03
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Mal-gaon	90 0	63.1	71	0	1.78	1.44
Ahmednagar	85 2	62.4	60	0	1.68	1.19
Poona	89.8	66.3	65	0	0.55	—0 17
Sholapur	87.8	67.8	57	..	1.80	1.08
Bijapur	85.0	64.3	81	..	2.33	1.58
Belgaum	84.2	62.1	80	..	1.81	—0.26
Aurangabad	86 4	65 5	46	..	0.66	0.28
Nizamabad (Indur).	86.8	59.6	60	..	0.06	—0.41
Hyderabad	84.8	64.2	50	..	0	—0.81
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89 5	74.0	84	..	2.01	—0.41
Calicut	85.9	75.5	86	..	2.24	—1.45
Cochin	85.6	74.9	78	..	4.67	—0.45
Colombo	85.5	78.2	90	0.01	8.35	—1.11
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.2	70.1	74	..	0.66	—3.56
Bellary	90.8	67.0	66	..	2.11	0.66
Cuddapah	88.5	68.5	74	..	2.49	0.50
Madras	85.2	71.8	82	..	11.28	3.14
Bangalore	82.5	59.5	73	..	1.22	—1.07
Coimbator	87.7	68.0	74	..	0.54	—1.76
Trichinopoly	89.1	70.0	62	..	1.78	—1.24
Nemapatam	85.7	72.5	86	..	3.13	—0.90

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 18th November 1914, was 30.034 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Have you tried Zymole Trokeya? If you haven't, get a box and be convinced they are the best throat relief on the market. They stimulate the secretions and refresh the mouth. 180—B5

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

New York, Nov. 16th.

Futures at New York January	7.48
" " March	7.77

The market was excited at the reopening.

Spot Cotton at New York	7.75
" New Orleans	7 9/16
Futures at New Orleans December ..	7.35
" " May	7.85
Demand Bills	4-87.85
Silver Commercial Bars	49

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Nov. 16th

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	31,182

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
May-June.	4.27unchgd
June-July.	Nominal.
July-August.	4.35 plus 1
Aug.-Sept.	Nominal.
Sept.-Oct.	"
Oct.-Nov.	4.45unchgd.
Nov.-Dec.	4.47
Dec.-Jan.	Nominal.
Jan.-Feb.	4.50unchgd

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 17th.

Bar Silver Spot	22⅞ plus ⅛
Discount, Bank of England Rate	5 %
since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 mths ..	31/16pl.3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 mths	4 plus 1/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½unchgd.
" " " " 6 "	5½unchgd.
Interest day to day loans ..	1½unchgd
" 7 day market loans ..	1½unchgd

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 17th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool . ..	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian ..	300
" " Imports	31,182
Mid. American	4.56 ungd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	7 15 "
New York 11 a.m.	.. mutilated.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	7.20 / 7.16 mutilated.
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	7.69 mutilated.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Nov. 17th.

Months.	To-day's price
M. J.	10.52—2
J. J.	nominal
J. A.	4.31—3
A. S.	nominal
S. O.	"
O. N.	4.40—5
N. D.	nominal
D. J.	"
J, F.	4.46—4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, Nov. 17th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. unchgd	49/6

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo—6½ lbs. ...	no sellers.
South Australian unchangd	48/6

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship	48/6—3

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) unchanged	45/3

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton)	6—10 —2s—6d
Ports	Hull

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 53pl ¼
Copper unchgd...	70
Yellow Metal unchgd	6¾
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G. O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged	11⅞

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ungd	15/6

RUBBER.

Ceylon Rubber	2/1—1¾d

S.S. Kassara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kassara, 504 tons, Captain B. F. Gulliver, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Baron Balfour:—The steamer Baron Balfour, 2,552 tons, Captain G. L. Symonds will sail to-day for Barrow-in-Furness with a general cargo.

What an Awful Griping!—Some pills make such an awful griping. Kasagra, the liquid laxative and perfect constipation cure doesn't grip at all. Besides, it tastes good. Why not try it next time? 180—D8

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

HIGHEST CLASS WORKAN GUARTEED

Dr. CARR, D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,

7 ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.

Hours 9 to 6. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 18th November.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Importer.
6 bundles rupees	15,000	Bahrein	Sundry importers.
6 packages gold Sovereigns	17,493	Aden	"
gold coins	46,784		
and rupees	5,050		
	600		
1 parcel Silver	11	London	Tullockchand & Shapurjee.

EXCHANGE.

The market continues quiet with rates unchanged.

We quote:—

Quotations:—

BANKS SELLING—	s. d.
T.T. ready	1 3 13/16
D.D. mail	1 3⅞
T.T. forward Dec. ..	1 3 27/32
BANKS BUYING—	
Private D.D. ready ..	1 4 1-16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1 4⅛
60 d/s Japan Nov.	146½

BULLION.

The Local Market for Silver continues to advance and ready bars are selling at and about our quotation. Bar gold is steadier.

Spot silver in London is 22⅞ i.e. ⅛ up.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.
English bar gold	26 0 0
Ready Bar silver (cum duty).....	71 14 0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 16th Nov. 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	40*	46,039
B. B. & C. I. Railway.....	36	42,737

* Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There was a better inquiry for Government Paper to-day and a few transactions were reported at Rs. 91¼ clean pieces).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 96¼ (long dated).

SHARES.

Central Provinces Ry. shares (old issue) changed hands at Rs. 107½.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were quoted at Rs. 550.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares advanced to Rs. 82½, Deferred to Rs. 145 and 6 per cent. Preference to Rs. 155½ (cum. div.)

Oriental Life Insurance Co. shares were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 515.

Central Bank of India shares were in request at Rs. 15, but hard to obtain.

Bank of India shares were quoted at Rs. 47.

COTTON.

All cables are arriving late and only the American rates of the 16th inst are so far to hand Reuter reports the New York Market as having reopened excited, but we have no means of ascertaining what fluctuation occurred before the close. January and March are quoted in New York, and December and May in New Orleans.

Liverpool opened almost unchanged and private cables report the close as 2 to 4 points down.

In the Local Market there was no change in the opening rates and the tone was quiet. Japan shippers were buyers of new crop but were offering low prices. At Colaba a moderate business was done in Khamgaon Akola, Bengals and Broach, and the Market closed steady as under.

Ready coton continues quiet with only a small demand and prices are easier.

Quotations:—

Good Broach	Rs. 179 Mar.
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha	Rs. 175 Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 171 "
Fine Yeotmal	Rs. 167 "
Fine Dhamangaon Fulgaon	Rs. 163 "
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 158 "
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs 155 "
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 144 "
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 134 "
Fine Bengal	Rs. 128 "
Fine Bengal	Rs 130 Dec.
Fine Bengal	Rs. 123 Nov.
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 122 Jan.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—Tone quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready White Karachi	Rs. 7-5-0 B.T.
White Pissi April May	Rs. 6-3-0 B.T.

Linseed:—Tone quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7-0-0 B.T.

Rapeseed:—Tone quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6-12-0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat	Rs. 8-2-0 B.T.

Poppyseed:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 8-0-0 B.T.

Castorseed:—Tone steady.

Ready	Rs. 6-0-0 B.T.

Tilseed:—Tone quiet.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent. D. J.	Rs. 39-0-0
White Khandeish Ready	Rs. 41-0-0

Cottonseed:—Tone quiet.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 2-14-0 B.T

Mowraseed:—Tone steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 4-1-0 B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	1,750 Bales
Wheat	30,633 Qwts.
Linseed	924 "
Rape, Rai etc.	690 "
Ingellyseed	1,013 "
ppyseed.....	Nil. "
Groundnuts.....	1,317 "
Castorseed	3,602 "
Rice	13,478 "
Myrabolams	1,422 "
Cottonseed	2,920 "
Mowraseed	67 "
Gram	9,052 "
Jowar.....	9,339 "
Maize	166 "
Barley	1,328 "

HOSPITAL SHIP MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

The Hospital Ship, Madras, which was announced to leave the harbour at 8 o'clock this mirning, did not sail till some three hours later.

At 9-30 a.m. the Governor and Lady Pentland motored down to Springhaven, when his Excellency proceeded on board by a motor launch while her Excellency walked down the southern arm of the harbour and took snapshots of the Madras before joining his Excellency on board. Their Excellencies bade farewell of Colonel Gifford and staff and the Madras then steamed out of the harbour on her maiden voyage as the Hospital Ship.

Injections are often dangerous. Avoid them. Methyloids (tiny, tasteless capsules) cure in a short time; give visible results in a few hours. They always please. 180—A9

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED RIOTING.

TOZU GARDU v THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

The applicant along with seven others was charged, under section 147, I. P. C., with rioting, before the First Class Magistrate of Raver Taluka, and was convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months. The Sessions Judge of Dhulia confirmed the conviction and sentences, and dismissed the appeals summarily.

The facts, are that the Excise Inspector had gone to the village of Kusumba to detect a case of illicit sale of liquor. He went to search the house of one Bhikari, who was caught selling liquor. He ordered the people in the house to remain there and sent for the patel. The latter with apparent reluctance produced one *panch*, and said he could neither produce a light nor another *panch*. Meanwhile a hostile crowd had collected, and some began to say the Inspector ought to be searched. The crowd then tried to assault the Inspector and the riot ensued.

It was contended on behalf of the applicant that the Sessions Judge ought to have held that no offence under the Abkari Act was committed. The search was complete, but produced nothing. The lower court was wrong in holding the common intention of the accused persons as proved.

Their Lordships granted a rule and ordered all the accused to be released on bail.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin with Mr. D. G. Dalvi appeared for the applicant.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

OCTROI DUTY ON POSTAL PARCELS.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY v. THE FIRM SAKARCHAND MOHAKAMCHAND BY ITS OWNERS PURSHOTAM AND MANILAL

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Ahmedabad, who modified the decree of the Court of first instance.

The plaintiff-respondents, who are shopkeepers in the city of Ahmedabad, brought the present suit against the defendants, who are the Committee of Management for the Ahmedabad Municipality, and the Chief Officer of that body, for an injunction directing them to abstain from taking possession through their servants of parcels delivered to the plaintiffs at their shop inside the city by postal peons, and from looking into and taking copies of accounts of the plaintiffs.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments held:—

Two points have been argued in this appeal, one on behalf of the appellants, and one on behalf of the respondents. The respondents contended that *octroi* is not leviable upon goods introduced into the city through the Agency of the Post Office. In support of that contention reference is made to Section 59 of the District Municipal Act, which says that subject to any general or special orders which the Governor-General in Council may make in this behalf, the Municipality may after observing the preliminary procedure required by Section 60, impose an *octori* on goods brought within the Municipal limits for consumption or use therein, and Section 60 provides that every Municipality before imposing a tax shall observe certain preliminary procedure. It is urged that the preliminary procedure required by Section 60, has only been observed under the old Act at a time when the bye-laws framed under it indicated that the framers did not contemplate the possibility of the introduction into the city of goods by post. The rules under the old Code which are still in force include rule No. 84, which imposes the *octroi* duty at present in force. That rule says *octroi* duty shall be levied on goods coming into the walled city of Ahmedabad and the walled suburb of Saraspur in accordance with schedule E which prescribes the rate.

Now it cannot be contended that the goods brought in by a postman are not goods coming into a walled city, and therefore those goods are according to the terms of that rule, subject to *octroi* duty. Section 76 of the District Municipal Act gives Municipal officers certain powers for assessing the *octroi* duty upon goods so brought in and to the extent of these powers it does not appear to us that any further bye-laws are necessary for the purpose of assessing duty on articles brought in by post. That disposes of the cross-objection of the respondents.

Then coming to the objection of the appellants, it is complained that the learned District Judge has enjoined the Municipality to refrain from calling for production of the account books of the merchants receiving goods, and for the production of the documents other than bills, invoices or documents of a like nature relating to the articles.

We are of opinion that the District Judge was perfectly correct in his decision. What Section 76 (1) (6) permits is the calling upon the importer to exhibit to the observer the document accompanying the goods or the document sent by the sender of the goods. The bill is a document usually sent by a vendor, and the invoice is a document giving particulars of the goods which is so called because it is *envoye* to the vendee. A document of a like nature is that which accompanies the goods sent by the vendor. It seems to us clear that the terms of the section do not permit a municipal officer to claim inspection of the private account books of merchants.

We therefore affirm the decree of the Lower Appellate Court and dismiss the appeal with cross-objections with costs respectively.

The injunction as set out in the judgment enjoins the Municipality not to call on "any such person" which no doubt mean the plaintiffs. It ought to be expressed.

Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the appellants. Mr. N. M. Samarth appeared for the respondents.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Mr. Justice Davar presided yesterday at a sitting of the Insolvency Court and disposed of the following among other matters:—

CLAIMS BY TRUSTEES.

Re. Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed.—This insolvent's matter came up for the declaration of a dividend, when Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared for the trustees of the Murkhi Mohalla mosque and Haji Ali Durgah, and Mr. J. D. Davar for the trustees of the Cummoo Yakoob charities and claimed a prior charge over the assets.

Mr. Jinnah said that the insolvent was a trustee of the charities and as such had made recoveries, but instead of paying the amounts to the various charities, he took the monies into his own account. The question was therefore, entirely one of law, namely, whether his clients were not entitled to be paid in full. The amount to be distributed was Rs. 18,000 and the claims of the charities came to about Rs. 16,000.

His Lordship adjourned the matter until next Court day.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

HIS LORDSHIP AND ORDERS WHICH ARE ABUSED.

Re Tullockchand Zaverchand.—In this matter, Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the opposing creditors Messrs. Gordhandas Khatao and Company and applied for the examination of several witnesses under section 36. Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the official liquidator of the Specie Bank and made a similar application.

Mr. Davar read the affidavit of his clients' mehta. It showed that they were creditors of the insolvent in the sum of Rs. 2,79,000, partly in respect of pearls and partly in respect of loans. The insolvent had, in his public examination, alleged that in 1911 and 1912 his son Khimchand, who was then about eighteen or nineteen years old, purchased pearls to the extent of ten lakhs, chiefly from an insolvent Arab pearl merchant and resold to the insolvent. The insolvent had also alleged that he was separate from his brother, mother and son and it was, therefore, necessary to examine these people. In his account books the insolvent had shown Rs. 7,000 having been spent on a new house at Surat, but he stated that it was not his house and was built with his mother's money but a noticeable feature of this was that the word "mother's" before the house was underlined. Besides the cash book appeared to be written at the end of the year. The insolvent had also not disclosed his journal for samvat 1967, which was the most important of his books. The insolvent had a large interest as a joint member of his father's family and had also inherited a reversionary interest after the death of his mother. The insolvent alleged that he had separated and had passed a release in favour of his brothers but he had failed to produce the same for the inspection of his creditors.

Mr. Desai read the affidavit of Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhoy, which was to the same effect, but in that Mr. Bhaishankar asked for an order to examine the insolvent's wife.

His Lordship said that he did not propose to make an order for the examination of the insolvent's mother and wife. The information that was necessary should be asked for from them, and if they failed to give such information, he would grant the order. He was making a very large order for the examination of a large number of witnesses and it must be distinctly understood that the Chief Clerk had power to close the examination at any time if he found that they were wasting his time. The work was getting very difficult in the office.

Mr. Desai remarked that if there were insolvencies cropping up, they could not help it.

His Lordship observed that at the same time the parties must also assist the Court.

Mr. Desai said that with that view Mr. Bhaishankar had very industriously prepared the journal from other books as it was not forthcoming.

His Lordship said that he trusted these applications and he was making the order, but he had made these remarks as these orders were often abused. He also granted liberty to apply for an order against the insolvent's wife and mother if they failed to give information.

LAKHMIDAS KIMJI MILLS.

Re. Dwarkadass Dharamsey.—Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the receiver of the estate of the deceased, which was transferred to the jurisdiction of the insolvency court on the application of the liquidator of the Lakhmidas Khimji Mills and applied for certain directions.

Mr. Desai said that his Lordship had some time before made an order in a suit brought by Cursondass Gordhandass against Jayantilal Ramdass in respect of claims against the Lakhmidass Mills that the costs of both the parties should come out of the estate of the deceased Dwarkadass Dharamsey, as his Lordship was of opinion that Dwarkadass had set up the two creditors against each other for his protection as he was a debtor of both. This order was in effect in equitable charge under section 35 of the Civil Procedure Code and there were authorities in support of that contention. Since this order, the estate was transferred to the Insolvency Court, and he asked for directions for the payment of these costs. He also mentioned that the liquidator of the Lakhmidass Mills, who was a creditor to the extent of 10 lakhs did not object to the payment of these costs. The assets at present amounted to Rs. 85,000.

His Lordship directed the receiver to retain the amount of the costs as well as the costs of this application for payment to the respective parties and to hand over the balance to the official assignee.

ARAB WAY OF KEEPING ACCOUNTS

Re. Shaikh Abdul Rehman bin Abdul Aziz.—Mr. D. D. Dinshaw moved absolute and Mr. B. J. Desai showed cause against a rule on the insolvent for closing the accounts, for writing up and closing the accounts, for closing the cash book and for furnishing in full all details relating to the purchase and sale of pearls to the opposing creditor Mahomed Haji Essak Elias.

Mr. Desai said that his reply was that as far as the 83 accounts were concerned, they had been completed and closed. With regard to the 104 accounts, what the opposing creditor wanted was this: In the account books there appeared dealings with these 104 persons and therefore a new ledger should be prepared of all. His submission, however, was that there was no provision by means of which the insolvent should be compelled to prepare his books of account in the way the opposing creditor desired. In fact these 104 persons had some credit or debit entries in the cash book.

His Lordship pointed out that if the insolvent had not kept his books in the manner he ought to have, the matter would be dealt with at the hearing.

Mr. Desai said that his client was, however, willing to go further. He was quite prepared to give all information that might be required of him and in fact he had replied to the 72 interrogatories that had been served on him and in that respect no complaint was made that the answers were insufficient. Besides if an Arabic munshi was employed to be paid from the assets in the hands of the Official Assignee which were over one lakh of rupees, he would give all assistance in preparing the books in the manner the opposing creditor chose. Then it was alleged that the cash book was not balanced daily but the insolvent's reply was that he had kept the books in the manner Arab merchants kept them, and his father had always kept the books in that manner. With regard to the purchase and sale of pearls, all the details appeared in the books.

Mr. Binning submitted that the insolvent had admitted that his cash book was not properly kept, and he did not know whether their act was not sufficient to deal with the Arab way of keeping the accounts but unless the balances were struck up, there was a possibility of further things being written in. With regard to the ledgers, even the Chief Clerk had asked the insolvent to close them, but he had not done so. The books were far from complete also with regard to the pearl transactions. His client wanted to obtain a proper idea of the insolvent's position and he, therefore, submitted that the rule should be made absolute.

In passing his order, his Lordship recapitulated the facts and then said that it must be remembered that both sections 39 and 103, which defined the Court's power, also provided and required that an insolvent shall keep books in a regular manner, and shall not keep books in manner which might amount to an offence under section 39. Under section 103, it was an offence if an insolvent made a false entry or withheld an entry and if the opposing creditor could prove before his Lordship at any time after the discharge of the insolvent or at the time of his application for discharge that the insolvent was guilty of an offence under section 103 with reference to his keeping of books, he would be prepared to institute proceedings under section 104. If it was proved that within three years of his insolvency the insolvent had omitted to keep proper books he would be able to deal with the insolvent under section 39. At present, it seemed to his Lordship that if he made an order compelling the insolvent to do more than he was willing to do, he would furnish him with an excuse that he had made entries under compulsion of the Court.

Having regard, therefore, to the powers of the Court, his Lordship thought it unnecessary to make any order against the insolvent. His public examination was being held and his Lordship hoped that it would soon terminate and when it terminated, the matter would be soon brought to a hearing. At present he was not in a position to say, and he refrained from saying, whether the books were kept properly or not. It was most desirable to see that the insolvent was left to himself to do his duty. It was certainly an insolvent's duty to close his books and make proper entries giving the fullest and completest information. If he did not do that, he took certain risks. Under the circumstances, His Lordship discharged the rule.

APPLICATION REFUSED.

Re Cowasjee Dorabjee Patel.—This was an application by the insolvent for an interim order. Mr. Desai appeared for the insolvent. Mr. Daver for an opposing creditor Gordhandas Dwarkadas.

Panalal Gordhandas, son of the opposing creditor stated in his affidavit that the insolvent was a contractor to Baroda State. He became indebted to Panalal's father for a sum of Rs. 12,000, for which a suit was filed in Baroda and a decree obtained against him in 1901. Nothing could be recovered in execution of the decree. The insolvent then came down to Bombay, it was alleged, in order to evade the execution of the decree. In 1909, he filed a petition in insolvency, but in 1910 the petition, not being proceeded with, was dismissed. A brother of the insolvent, by name Muncherjee, died in Baroda, leaving property of the value of between twelve to fifteen thousand rupees, to which the insolvent was entitled as an heir. But in order to avoid giving anything in payment of the decree the insolvent's son Hormusjee was allowed to take possession of the property. The decree was then transferred to the High Court. A warrant for the arrest of Cowasji was taken out, was executed, and he was sent to jail where he had been for two months now. An application for an interim order was also made on October 7th last, but was dismissed by His Lordship.

Cowasjee Patell in his affidavit stated that he suffered great losses in his contracts and had to come down to Bombay as he had no other source of income at Baroda, and not as alleged by the creditor for the purpose of avoiding payment of the decree. The allegation with regard to his brother Muncherjee's property were untrue. He was on very hostile terms with his late brother who had left a widow. He was not entitled to any property. He was an old man of fifty-four and was in delicate health.

Questioned by the Court why the petition for insolvency was abandoned, Mr. Desai said that that was because their only real creditor was the director-holder now opposing, and they hoped to get Rs. 8,000 from one Abdul Kayam who owed them that sum, and had passed a promissory note for that amount. But Abdul Kayam had now become an insolvent and so nothing could be recovered from him.

With reference to this note it was mentioned in the creditor's affidivit in reply that the promissory note was not handed over to the Official Assignee on his filing his petition in 1909, but was handed over to one Dadabhoy Appu, who refused to hand it over to the Official Assignee.

His Lordship in dismissing the application, remarked that the creditor had shown considerable patience for nine years till 1909, when Cowasjee applied for the benefit of the insolvency Act. Cowasjee showed assets by a document which he did not hand over to the Official Assignee, but handed it over to Appu, who for no reason that the Court could understand, refused to give it over to the Official Assignee.

An interim order was applied for on October 7th, but refused, and no reason had been shown why that order should be reconsidered. Cowasjee had now been in Jail for two months, and His Lordship thought that he should remain there for the full term of six months.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 19TH OF NOVEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.
In the Division Court No. 52.
Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

3-14—1201-12 and 1276-12—Chitnis M and K, Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil, Khanderao L and M.

61-13—1016-12—Man H M and Co, Narotam Anandji v Jamnadas Vithaldas, Madhowji K and C.

29-14—184-14—J A Valles, Damodhar Balwant Joshi v The Central Bank of India Ld and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

S C C T 31-14—731/27983-12—Madhowji K and C, Poonja Jairam v Hirji Mulji and anr, Daphtary F and D.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
For Consent Decree.

113-14—Mulla and M, Jugmohandas Mathuradas v Bai Mani widow and others, Moti and D, Bhai K and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

655-12—Bhaishanker K and G, Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v Prof Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar and ors, Bicknell M R and Co, Tyabji D and Co, Payne and Co, Part heard.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

57-13—Captain and V, Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam v Bai Hirabai, Khanderao L and M.

Testamentary Suits.

5-14—Smetham B and Co, Bai Kashi widow v Nanashanker Mahashanker and anr, Jamsetji R and D.

13-14—Purnanand and Co, Purshotam Gopaldas Ghadially v Krishnabai widow and anr, Nanu H and Co.

Long Causes.

961-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Mulji Cursondas v Madhowji Thakersey and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

437-14—Little and Co, The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v Keshavchand Rupchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay, Benkuvarbai and ors, Madhowji K and C, Mirza M and M.

372-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v Mahomed Haji Ismail, Mans H M and Co.

449-12—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v Heerij Ardeshir Dady and ors, Patell and Ez, Dastur and Co.

507-14—Khunderao L and M, Khumaji Gujaji and Co a firm v Dayabhai Chotalal and anr, C P D'Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G and Co, Sakinabai widow v Bai Kazbai widow and ors, Shroff D and D.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, Pestonji R K and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manohar Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

152-14—Vachha and Co, Merwanji Rustomji Mody v Anandrao Vishwanath Jayakar and anr, Little and Co, Part heard, 17-10-14.

S C C T 268/10102-14—Surajmal and Co. Mukri Magdum Mulla v Abdulla Hasondin Sirgar, Mulla and Mulla.

23-05—Manchershaw and N, Laxmibai widow v Shriram Anandrao Oze and ors, Chitnis M and K, F P Pavri.

441-14—Wadia G and Co, Hormusji Adarji Kanga v Haji Sulleman Cassam Chataiwalla, Tyabji D and Co.

534-14—Kanga and S, Joosub Habib v Mahomed Haji Ismail Mamsa and anr, Mans H M and Co, Ard H D and Co.

772-13—Soonderdas and Co, Sobhagchand Naginchand v Chandulal Ishwardas Mehta, Unwalla P and P.

897-13—Malvi H M and R, Messrs Gambhirchand Kedarnath a firm v Sonabai widow and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

709-14—Motichand and D, Ranchordas Haridas and anr, Hooseinabai widow and ors, Patell and Eze.

247-14—Mulla & Mulla Khatezabai widow v. Haji Ali Haji Rahimtulla Shroff D & D.

1101-13—Sabnis & G R D Sethna v. Saraswatibai v. Mulla & Mulla.

(Continued on page 5.)

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY, Nov. 18.

S. S. Queen Amelia:—The steamer Queen Amelia, 2,482, tons, Captain MacKay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she left on Nov. 3, with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. J. Rouse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi which port she left on Nov. 16th with a general cargo 21 cabin and 164 deck passengers.

S. S. Caithens:—The steamer Caithnes, 2,222 tons, Captain J. Rialand sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

S.S. Malta:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Malta, 3,887 tons, Captain G. W. Cockman, sailed yesterday for Shanghai with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Waddon:—The steamer Waddon, 2,561 tons, Captain J. A. Peterson, sailed yesterday for New York via Port Said with a general cargo.

S. S. Firenze:—The steamer Firenze, 2,323 tons, Captain G. Merlo, sailed yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Kirin Maru:—The steamer Kirin Maru, 2,356 tons, Captain Tsada, sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo.

S. S. Colenso:—The steamer Colenso, 2,532 tons, Captain H. Franton, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 525 bales, hemp, K. Visram and Co.; 51 cases, 26 bales, goat skins, E N. Stein; 12 bales, 1 package, woollen carpets, King King and Co.; 104 cwts, buffalo horns, V. Esmail and Co.; 108 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 35 cwts., cashewnuts, Rali Bros.; 3 bales, woilen carpets, King King and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Lindenfels (s) 196 cwts. dairy products, The National Bank of India; 1950 cwts., myrabolums, S. Cooverji and Co.; 440 bales, cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 330 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.; 3,000 cwts, linseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo (s) 17 cwts, indigo, 4 cases, cotton table covers and curtains, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia (s) 1,005 cwts, myrabolums, D. Bomanji and Co.; 150 bales, hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia (s) 990 cwts, massoor, Ralli Bros

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 12,000 cwts, mowraseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GARSTON.

Westfield (s) 5,400 tons, manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co.

IMPORTS.

S.S. Caboto from Venice, Agents, Venice S. N. Co.—251 cases, cotton goods, 55 bales, cotton yarn, 15 cases, cotton woollen goods, 15 bales, 35 cases spun waste silk, 19 cases, silk waste yarn, 48 cases hemp twin, 10 bales, hemp rope, 33 kegs, 341 cases, 4 drums, aniline dyes, 1,668 cases flooring tiles, 1 case cigarettes, 150 bags marble, 332 cases beads, 390 cases milk, 2,442 cases almonds, 12 cases paper, 150 kegs earth colour, 400 bags, sulphur.

HIS XMAS GIFT.

"MOST ACCEPTABLE THANKS."

Auto Strop SAFETY RAZOR

THE IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR YOUR MAN IS A RELIABLE AUTO-STROP RAZOR SET

The only Safety Razor that Strops itself

Simplicity itself—you just insert the strop in the razor—move the razor to and fro—the blade reverses automatically, and in an instant you have a keen edge.

The automatic stropping gives to the blade that keen barber's edge so difficult to obtain with the ordinary razor.

No recurring expense for new blades renders the Auto-Strop the most economical of Safety Razors. A single blade often lasts a year.

Each set includes a dozen rust-proof blades, the daily stropping of the blade in use keeps it in perfect condition even in Tropical climates.

WE WILL SEND A SET
Carefully packed
On receipt of remittence.

BUY A RAZOR NOW.
You will never regret it.

GILLETTE BLADES.
Our new stock has just arrived, 12 in a nickel case for Rs. 3-4.

No. A 101.
NICKEL PLATED CASE.
Containing Razor, Strop and 12 blades
One price the world over Rs. **15-12**.
Also in Leather Case complete set
No. A 100.
Rs. **15-12** one price the world over.

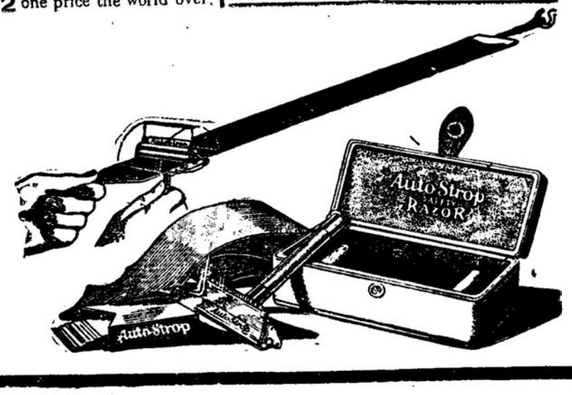
MANCHESTER SHEETS.
2,000 pairs pure bleached Sheets for single beds. Wonderful value, hemmed ready for use Size 90x54.
Rs. **3-15** a pair.

Big display of Auto-Strops AT

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., Ld.

THE ARCADE

BOMBAY.



BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Adjourned meeting 3 p.m. (B.T.)

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

959.—Parades. Company Parades:—
"B" Company, Thursday, at 7 a.m. Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. at Headquarters, Friday.
Recruits and Reserves—Thursday, at 7 a.m. Khaki Shirts and Shorts and Helmets to be worn at Company parades.
"D" Company, Thursday, at 6 p.m. at Government Telegraphs Office.
"E" Company.
Signallers.—Until further notice, Cyclist Signallers will parade on Thursday and Friday at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-15 a.m. prompt. Dress.—Mufti.
"G" Company, Thursday, at 7-30 a.m., at the Gymkhana.
Recruits.—Thursday, at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Company will parade with the Recruits of "G" Company on the abovementioned days.

Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.
I. Motor Reserve parade on Thursday, at 6 p.m. Dress.—Mufti.

960.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Friday, 20th instant.—"H" Company Recruits.
Saturday, 21st instant.—"L" Company Recruits.
Sunday, 22nd instant.—"G" Company Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

970.—Appointments Officers.—In anticipation of the sanction of Government the following gentlemen are attached to the Corps as 2nd Lieutenants:—N. B. Kinnear, F. G. B. Hawkins, T. N. Begbie, E. J. Bunbury.

971.—Command. Captain N. W. Faith has retaken over command of "M" Company.

972.—Leave. No. 7761, Vol. F. C. Davis, "G" Co., is granted leave of absence from 11th November to 10th December 1914.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

428.—Enrolments. The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps from dates stated against their names and posted as follows:—
No. 1674, Gunner R. Marrs, from 12th October 1914 to "C" Sub-Section, No. 2 Company.
No. 192, Sapper G. J. Simmons, from 17th November 1914 to E. E. Co.

427.—Parades. Saturday, 21st instant; Drill and Fort Manning, Mahaluxmi; Parade outside Grant Road Station at 4-40 p.m.

424.—Issue of Arms and Accoutrements. All members are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements as soon as possible.

423.—Musketry. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to warn as many members as possible, who have not fired their Annual Course, to turn out on Sunday next for Class firing at Ghat Koper.
Note.—Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m., and Colaba at 5-55 a.m. Connecting at Dadar 6-39 a.m.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play, this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March .....“Europe United” .....Zehle.
Overture .....“Raymond” ..... Thomas
Valse .....“Un peu D'Amour” .....Lao Silesu.
Selection .....“Romeo and Juliet” .....Gounod.
Morceau .....“The Butterfly” .....Bendix.
Melodies from .....“The Girl in the Train ... Fall.
Two Step ...“Oh! you beautiful Doll” ... Pether.

ENLISTMENTS FOR THE ARMY.

Intending local applicants for enlistment in the Regular Army under the special conditions recently notified in the Indian Army Order should report to the Adjutant 7th Battalion Hampshire Regiment, Colaba.

EX-N.C.O.'S WANTED.

Ex-Warrant and non-commissioned officers, British Army, will be gladly accepted for the duration of the war to assist in training the new army on terms which can be ascertained on application to the Adjutant, 7th Hampshires, Colaba Barracks, Bombay.

AMBULANCE CERTIFICATES.

The undermentioned of the Poona Centre of the St. Johns Ambulance Association, has been found qualified to render First Aid to the Injured, and granted Senior Certificates:—Captain T. Todd, R. L. Commissioner and Organising Secretary, Boy Scouts.

Bombay, Presidency and Hyderabad, Poona Volunteer Rifles:—Colour Sergeant R. B. Nariman; Sergeants, E. J. Suparwalla, and M. N. Katrak; Corporals R. M. Master, and E. A. Taroporewalla, Volunteers, P. A. Dinetri, J. M. Dubash, J. P. Engineer, A. U. Kharady, and N. J. Sirvai.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

On Tuesday, one attack and one death from plague were reported in Bombay City, the former case occurring in Khetwadi. There were no cases of either small-pox or cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 54, as compared with 99 of the corresponding day of last year and 107 of 1913. The total number of rats caught on Tuesday was 1,659, out of which only one, caught in Mandvi, was found to be infected with plague.

BOMBAY CHESS CLU

The fourth game of the match between Dr. Da Cunha and Mr. Khandalikar, was resumed yesterday evening when Dr. Da Cunha gave up his right of playing the fifty moves and thus the game ended in a draw. The fifth game was commenced and stands adjourned till this evening, Mr. Khandilakar having given his next move under a sealed cover.

The Presidency Chess Tournament under the auspices of the Club, will commence with "B" Class from Saturday, the 21st instant in the Club Rooms. The hours of play are 8 to 10 a.m., and 5 to 10-30 p.m., (S. T.)

INDIAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Secretary of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya (Indian Academy of Music) informs us that Rs. 1,000 have been given to the Institution by H. H. the Maharajah Saheb Holkar of Indore; that according to promise given by Mr. Babar Gokhale Rs. 100 has been given by him in memory of his late father Mr. Gopalrao Gokhale to the Building Fund of the Institution; that Rs. 100 has been given by Mrs. Banubai Edulji Bharucha, late lady teacher of the Vidyalaya and now a teacher for Her Highness the Rani Saheb of Rajpipla at Nandod, to the Building Fund of the Institution.

THE COMMITTEE OF CO-OPERATION.

On Monday morning the Committee on Co-operation in India visited the Hadapsar Co-operative Society near Poona. The villagers had made special arrangements for the reception of the distinguished guests by decorating the houses and lanes with flags and bunting.

Mr. E. Machonochie, Commissioner, C. D. and the Ag. Registrar, Mr. Haigh, accompanied the party. The Committee were received at the entrance to the village by the Registrar, Mr. Govindrao Kale, the Chairman and Mr. G. K. Devadhar of the Servants of India Society, the organizer of the Society.

At the request of Sir Edward Maclagan, the President of the Committee, Mr. Devadhar described the origin history and progress of this Society and the special features of its work. Sir Edward Maclagan and Mr. English, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Burma, then put several questransactions of the Society.

A vote of thanks to Sir Edward Maclagan and to the members of the Committee and other gentlemen and distribution of Pansupari and flowers brought the proceedings to a close.

CAUSE LI

(*Continued from page 4.*)

899-12—Tyabji D & Co Joharmal Ladooram a firm v. Chitram Harrising & ors Jam R & D.
535-13—Jehangir S M & H Thoban Damji a firm v. Ratilal Doongersey & anr.
768-13—Daph F & D Rai Saheb Kesharising Chandmull v. Shivnath Shriram Assawa & ors Tyabji D & Co.
455-14—Jam R & D Abdulla Jusub v. Aminabai widow & ors Ragh N & Co.
631-14—Smetham B Girdhar Kalidas v. Premji Runchod & anr Madh K & Ch & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
For Decree Absolute.

112-04—M B Chothia, Framroz Jamsetji Aga v Ranchordas Tribhowandas Mody, Khunderao L and M.

Long Causes.

1038-13—Mehta D and L, Kuppa Dolla and Co a firm v Parvatibai widow and anr, Malvi H M and R.
304-14—Mehta D and L, Kuppa Dolla and Co a firm v Parvatibai widow and anr, Malvi H M and R, Part heard, 5-10-14.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

1323-12—Khund L and M, Choonilal Lalchand v Motilal Raghunathdas, Bhai K and G.

Long Causes.

463-14—Motichand and D, Messrs Rewashanker Jugjiwan a firm v Kalianmal Tilockchand and ors, Bicknell M R and Co, Jamsetji R and D.
324-14—Bicknell M R and Co, Kalianmal Tilockchand v Chaganlal Girdharlal, Jamsetji R and D.
385-14—Bhaishanker K and G, Kasturbai widow v Rambai widow, Tyabji D and Co.
182-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Bhaichand Kallianchand v Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Motichand and D, Daphtary F and D.
348-14—Khunderao L and M, Ramchandra Kondaji Kaduskar v Laxmibai widow and anr, Smetham B and Co.
276-13—Tyabji D and Co, Venilal Vijbhukandas a firm v Vithaldas Jaikissondas and Co a firm, Madhavjee K and C.
354-14—Jehangir S M and H, Hemaji Vajechand a firm v Bhana Rupaji and anr, Jamsetji R and D.
627-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Champsey Ghella and anr v Dwarkadas Lalloobhoy and anr, Sunderdas and Co.
363-13—Daphtary F and D, Vithaldas Kalianji Kapadia v Kaliandas Gopaldas and anr, Motichand and D, Manecklal and Co.
313-14—Edgtlow G W and Co, Messrs Garlick and Co a firm v Messrs Sha Wallace and Co a firm, Little and Co.
250-14—The B B and C I Ry Co v Samalbhai Nathoobhai a firm and ors, Bhaishanker K and G, Captain and V, Between the Defts.
599-13—Unwalla P and P, Govind Budhaji v Laxman Sakroji, Shroff D and D.
678-11—Judah and S, Mahadev Babaji Rane and ors v Vasudeo Nilkant Agte and anr, Subnis and G, Mulji and Th.
O S 939-14—Craigie B and C, Rustomji Byramji Jeejibhoy and ors v Rustomji Byramji Jeejibhoy and ors, Payne and Co, Craigie B and C.
748-14—Purnanand and Co, Mithibai widow and anr v Nursi Virji Mehta, Vachha and Co.
87-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Yamnabai widow v Mangesh Balkrishna Rao and anr, Bicknell M R and Co.
616-14—Jehangir M and S, Yesha alias Ganpat Dharmaji v Jammabai widow and ors, Unwalla P and P, D J Mantri.
637-14—Dastur and Co, Jamnabai widow v Arjun Khimji and anr, Tyabjee D and Co.
554-14—Amin and D, Allimahomed Jaffer v Abdulla Jaffer, Edgelow G W and Co.

FERRY BOAT CAPSIZED.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NOAKHALI Nov. 18.

A ferry boat with three hundred persons on board capsized at the Hatiya steamer ghat on Sunday at 2 a.m.

Seventeen dead bodies have been found and it is feared that the loss of life is heavy.

NAVAL WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

The Bride and the Bridegroom.

NAVAL PENSIONER'S LAPSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Finan charged Alexander Aitchison, a ship's corporal and 1st class pensioner lately employed in the R. I. M. offices and now discharged from the navy, with theft as a servant, forgery and cheating.

The case for the prosecution was that a cheque for Rs. 3,000 drawn in favour of Captain Cooper, master of the collier Teesbridge, was reported by Mr. Hughes, Paymaster, Royal Navy, to have been stolen and cashed at Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons.

Subsequently the accused was arrested on suspicion at the Sailors' Home, and he pointed out a clerk at Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons with whom he said he had cashed the cheque on which it was further alleged, the accused had forged the name of Captain Cooper.

About Rs. 700 were recovered. He pleaded guilty. Taking into consideration the fact that he had hitherto borne a good character, and had assisted the police in their investigations, the Magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CYCLIST'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

A Mahomedan named Abdul Jaffer Abdul Gaffoor was cycling along Sandhurst Road in the direction of Chowpatti on Tuesday. When at the foot of the bridge he saw a motor-car coming round the corner from the New Queen's Road, and to avoid it he swerved to the right. Just then another motor-car came down the bridge. To save himself he jumped off the bicycle and escaped, the machine being smashed.

ENLISTMENT OF ARMY RESERVISTS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I should be very glad indeed if you permit me to have a few lines published in your most valuable paper concerning the announcement published on the 14th instant referring to the re-enlistment of officers and ex-soldiers.

No doubt there are many hundreds of ex-soldiers now in Bombay alone who would only be too willing to serve for the good old Union Jack and the calling upon of these ex-soldiers willing to re-enlist, would be a great help for our country's sake. Take for instance all ex-soldiers serving in civil employment in countries such as Africa, Canada, Australia New Zealand and lastly of all India, I am quite sure the would provide more than the million more men required. I myself sent my application directly on reading the announcement and I trust that many more will follow suit. I fully think myself, and from the opinion of others, that India alone could mobilize fully 5,000 ex-soldiers and it will be all honour to their country. I am willing and prepared to join at once, thus leaving my wife and daughter to the care of their mother. I hope a good many will answer their country's call and to do their share as a good soldier and man. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours etc.,

EX. GUNNER, R. G. A.

No matter what the cause of the headache, Stearns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes. 180—C8

TRAINING SHIP FOR BOYS OF NATIVE SEAMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It is very desirable in the interest of the shipping to have a training ship on the lines of English training ships for the boys of native seamen irrespective of caste and creed and as the Indian seamen are thinned in rank and the type of men is demoralizing, it is a matter of urgent necessity to have a training ship of some sort to teach boys of Indian seamen the art of navigation on a scientific basis. It is an admitted fact that Indian seamen are drawn from a very limited area without any training worth the name and work by experience alone. It is herefore absolutely necessary to have a ship for training up the young seamen. The want is keenly felt in the marine circles. There is not a single marine school on the entire maritime littoral some thousands of miles.

It is not possible to maintain all the boys on training vessels and Mr. Mohumad Yusuf who is owner of a little place in the harbour has made arrangements to house them under many disadvantages, the place being far from Bombay. Owing to the congestion in Bombay, it is better that the institutions should be located outside Bombay and Government might be induced to give moral support to the scheme to that extent as is necessary in the interest of shipping. Mr. Muhomad Yusuf is the grandson of Mohumad Hashim Sailor Bahader, who owned many ships and opened up the Koncanto Steam Navigation and who gave up his life in the cause of navigation of the Indian seas and fell into the sea 55 years ago on the high seas while navigating his ship. We heartily thank and welcome a scheme that has been started by a gentleman for his brother seamen..

ABOOBAKER, EE FAKEERA.
Commander S. S. Nerbudda.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above club was held on Sunday last at Mahim.

As usual proceedings commenced with two handicap Sweeps, R. Kennedy winning the first and F. Plunkett the second.

The monthly shoot for the Elsy Cup followed for which W. Fraser, J. Cuninghame, and A. W. Noble returned equal scores, and on shooting off the tie, the latter somewhat easily disposed of his two opponents and obtained the holdership of the cup.

A handicap Sweep came next, A. Leeson being the winner, W. Fraser and W. S. Rogers dividing the second prize.

A competition at unknown traps and angles was then shot, R. Kennedy taking the first prize, and W. S. Rogers and A. Leason dividing the second prize.

The final event on the programme was a Double Rise competition which was won by W. S. Rogers.

As the usual number of events were finished earlier than usual a couple of Miss and Out Sweeps were shot, R. Kennedy being successful in the first and W. S. Rogers in the second.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler paid a short visit to Allahabad on Tuesday on business connected with the Hindu University scheme and was to return to Delhi on Wednesday evening.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

It is interesting to record the excellent work that is being done by Prof. Davar's College of Commerce which is entirely run by private enterprise. It appears from the report of the College work of 1913-14, that during the period of one year over one hundred and fifty candidates were successfully trained from this College. Scholars were sent to this College by various Indian Ruling States during this time. The Government of Mysore sent out two Graduate teachers from its Education Department to be specially trained in the various Commercial subjects who returned this October after their education for a year and were immediately appointed Principals of the Mysore Government Commercial Schools of Bangalore and Mysore respectively. The Scholar Mr. Ajmer Singh from Patiala returned early this year to Patiala and was immediately appointed Assistant Accountant General of the State on a salary of Rs. 700 per month. A Scholar from the Jhind State has also completed his education in Bombay in Secretarial Work and is now proceeding to London under the special supervision of this College. The Chief Minister of Jhind State in his letter dated 31st October, 1914, pays a high tribute to the training of this young man in Davar's College who is to hold a high appointment in the State. Scholars from the Gwalior State have also completed their education and successfully passed the various examinations. At present over 200 students who have come from all parts of India, are attending the various lectures delivered in this College, and, as the lecture hours are specially arranged in hours that do not clash with business, business men are able to attend them and the students also are in a position to work in Commercial firms for their practical training side by side with their College education.

THE POONA BANK, LTD,

SHAREHOLDERS' AND DIRECTORS' DECISION.

A meeting of share-holders of the Poona Bank Limited was convened on Sunday last in the Alexandra Cinematograph to consider what steps should be taken to protect their interests.

It was explained that the reason for convening the meeting was the decision of the directors to make a further call on the shareholders, and to forfeit those shares on which no calls have been paid during the required time. It was stated at the meeting that an appeal had been made to the directors on this subject and the shareholders had also asked for a copy of the report made by Messrs. Ferguson and Company to the directors, but the copy was refused to them on the ground that it was not made for the share-holders. The appeal had remained unanswered.

The following resolutions were then passed by a majority:—In the opinion of this meeting, the shares of the Poona Bank ought not to have been forfeited as has been done in the case of some of the shareholders. That the share-holders must receive a full and satisfactory account of the Bank's working; that a committee of Messrs. Vadilal Raghuvji and Sorabji Hormusji be appointed to take all necessary steps in furtherance of the above object, and that every share-holder be requested to pay four annas per share for the necessary funds.

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NAVAL WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

ADMIRAL'S DAUGHTER MARRIED TO FLAG-LIEUTENANT.

A pretty naval wedding was solemnised at the Cathedral yesterday afternoon when Flag-Lieut.-Commander Richard L. Homer, of H. M. S. Swiftsure, was married to Miss Beena Peirse, daughter of Rear Admiral Sir Richard Peirse, Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station.

His Excellency Sir Richard Peirse was appointed to the naval Command in Bombay in December 1912, and since then he, Lady Peirse and their daughters have been prominent and popular members of Bombay society. The bridegroom, too is well known and liked here. He became Flag-Lieutenant to the Admiral in July last year, and since then has been a familiar figure at social functions in Bombay.

The ceremony was, owing to the war, somewhat restricted, but there was a distinguished gathering in the Cathedral at 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the bride, accompanied by her father, entered the edifice. There were a large number of naval officers present, all attired in full ceremonial white uniform.

The bride wore a gown of white silk, with a beautiful real lace veil. At the entrance to the Cathedral she was awaited by her bridesmaids Miss J. Perise and Miss Street who were attired in pink, with deep blue sashes.

The bridegroom wore his Flag-Lieutenant's uniform, and was attended by a number of brother officers. Mr. A. J. Carter was bestman, and Messrs. B. Carter, G. Webster, N. Redhead, and R. M. Bagley performed the duties of groomsmen.

The service was choral, and the Ven. Archdeacon of Bombay officiated.

Lord and Lady Willingdon, who arrived yesterday from Poona, attended, and at the reception His Excellency proposed the health of the bride in a short and happy speech. The Commandant and officers of the French cruiser now in port were also present.

There were a large number of handsome presents.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the chairman, Mr. Cawasji Jehangir presiding.

In June last, the Corporation had approved of a section of Frere Road between Carnac Bridge and Masjid Bridge being reconstructed with a concrete bottoming covered with bituminous macadum as an experimental measure, and had expressed their willingness, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction a grant of Rs. 63,750 to meet the cost.

Writing to the Standing Committee in this connection, the Commissioner noted:—"For the present I propose to confine the experiment to the portion of the road in front of the main gates of the Prince's Dock from Kalyan Street to Musjid Siding Road. The experiment will be made with a cement concrete pavement 6 inches and 8 inches thick and the cost of the work is estimated at Rs. 20,000. I do not desire at this time to incur any expense or to make any experiment which can be avoided. The state of Frere Road is however, so bad that it would have to be thoroughly repaired in any case, and it would be as well to try formations which may be found adequate for its traffic. The money, moreover, is available owing to the non-expenditure (on account of want of labour) of the Road Repair Grant. I have the honour accordingly to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to a transfer of Rs. 20,000 to meet the expenditure."

The Commissioner pointed out that Rs. 20,000 could be spent from the road repair grant and no orders were necessary.

On this the proposal was dropped.

POONA OPEN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENTS.

Under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana and the Deccan Gymkhana, the open Lawn Tennis Championship Tournaments of the year will be held at Poona in the month of December. The programme includes:—Gentlemen's Singles (open), Gentlemen's Doubles (open) and Gentlemen's Doubles (for Hindus only).

The entries will be closed on the 20th December 1914 and the draws will take place on 21st December 1914 at 6 p.m.

DADABHAI NOWROJI'S

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.

This is the first attempt to bring under one cover an exhaustive and comprehensive collection of the speeches and writings of the venerable Indian patriot, Dadabhai Naoroji. The first part is a collection of his speeches and includes the addresses that he delivered before the Indian National Congress on the three occasions that he presided over that assembly; all the speeches that he delivered in the House of Commons and a selection of the speeches that he delivered from time to time in England and India. The second part includes all his statements to the Welby Commission, a number of papers relating to the admission of Indans to the Services and many other vital questions of Indian administration. The appendix contains, among others, the full text of his evidence before the Welby Commission, his statement to the Indian Currency Committee of 1898, his replies to the questions put to him by the Public Service Committee on East Indian Finance. Dadabhai has been in the active service of his motherland for over sixty years and during this long period he has been steadily and strenuously working for the good of his countrymen; it is hoped that his writings and speeches which are now presented in a handy volume will be welcomed by thousands of his admiring countrymen.

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Bombay Chronicle

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, November 19, 1914.

THE UNITED BURDEN.

The solidity and impregnability of the united front which the House of Commons has shown in face of the common danger since the first outbreak of the war was eloquently demonstrated on Tuesday, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer having laid before the House his revised Budget, the proposals, including three new taxes affecting every class of the community, for meeting the stupendous expenditure imposed upon the country by the war were accepted, apparently, without a murmur, while Mr. Lloyd George, himself, was loudly cheered at the conclusion of a financial statement unparalleled in the history of the Empire. Mr. Asquith told the House on the previous day that the war was costing the country a million pounds a day, but that was obviously not a full estimate, and probably took account only of actual outgoings, disregarding the consumption of accumulated stores, new liabilities incurred for shipbuilding and army equipment and all sorts of other charges, the burden of which does not fall immediately on the Exchequer. Mr. Lloyd George now states that a full year's cost of the war would be at least 450 millions. But this, of course, does not indicate fully the actual cost to the nation. It represents the amount that the Government will have to find for the conduct of the war. The people will suffer and pay in many directions, in fact they are already doing so, beyond the actual extent to which they have to put their hands in their pockets and to which the Government has to go to the money market to find the wherewithal to maintain and reinforce our forces on land and sea. There need be no fear that the nation at large will face the task that has to be performed with less determination and resolution than has been displayed by their representatives in Parliament. "We are fighting an enemy," said Mr. Lloyd George, "who will submit on no terms we could accept, without a smashing defeat," and as a wise Chancellor he had to provide for the possibility of a long war. Nothing is more certain than that behind the resolute front thus displayed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer lies the indomitable determination of a whole people and a vast Empire; and every sacrifice will be cheerfully made, until the enemy has been forced to capitulate on our own terms.

The Chancellor seems to have made a wise disposition of his possible resources. He has to provide, first, for the deficiency in the revenue as estimated in the 1914-15 Budget, and, second, for the increased expenditure of the war. He proposes, in effect, to cover the first by new taxation and to obtain the second by borrowing. In this he has been wise. Even a nation with an income of over twenty thousand millions sterling per annum—Mr. George puts it at twenty-three thousand,—cannot be expected to take up the immediate burden of an expenditure equal to about a quarter of that income in the form of taxation; and while it has good credit it is entitled to borrow for expenditure of such an extraordinary character, on loans redeemable within a fixed and reasonable period. Not only is it sufficient for the time being that the tax-payer should bear the burden of the deficiency created in the ordinary revenue, but it would have been a fatal error, under the circumstances, to have checked the springs of industry by the imposition of the huge levies that would have been necessary to produce even a tithe of the immense expenditure on the conduct of the war. Take one item alone. The income-tax and what we may call its subsidiary taxes were estimated to yield this year nearly fourteen millions. Mr. George proposes to double this tax, but that under circumstances of reduced prosperity in the country would not yield another fourteen millions. What enormous burdens a Chancellor would have to lay upon the people to obtain a sum that was likely to make the least substantial impression on the actual war budget! On the other hand what the Government may borrow now when the prosperity of the country is at the low mark enforced by the war, it can reasonably ask to be repaid in future years when the national life has resumed its normal course, and trade, industry and finance will be in a better position to bear these burdens. The criticisms that are levelled in normal times at a Chancellor who borrows beyond the extent to which he might conceivably have thrown the burden on the taxpayer are not applicable in this case. For the moment the country will have to bear a burden as heavy as can be reasonably expected. Nothing would be more dangerous for posterity, as well as the present generation, than to take a step calculated to impair trade and industry more than has already been done; and, beyond these considerations, Mr. Lloyd George has taken the wise course, unprecedented we believe in the issue of Government stock, of fixing the date of redemption as is done in the case of municipal loans,—a course that has often been urged in normal times.

It is not easy to extract from the rough-and-ready summary of the Chancellor's statement telegraphed by Reuter where ordinary expenditure ends and war expenditure begins. In his Budget statement last May, Mr. George estimated the normal revenue for the year at £200,655,000 and the expenditure at £205,985,000. But in addition to this he had to provide for £1,218,000 for what are now called the "doles,"—the grants from the Exchequer to local bodies. It is questionable now whether he means to go on with these. He tells us now that the total sum for which provision has to be made is 535 millions, while the additional money which has to be found is £339,571,000. Some of this latter amount, of course, represents the deficiency in the estimated normal revenue, but how much it is impossible to gather from the details given by Reuter. That it is a considerable sum may be gathered from the fact that by September 30th the revenue increase of a million had been turned into a decrease for the six months of nearly two-and-three-quarter millions, death duties had decreased by nearly two millions, stamp duties by £620,000 and income tax by nearly half-a-million. Thus it can be gathered what a substantial amount has to be made up if the Chancellor's original estimate of an expenditure for the year of about 210 millions is adhered to. In imposing his new taxation we find Mr. Lloyd George in a new role, that of the old style moral Chancellor insisting that the incidence of taxation must be made to fall, as far as possible, on every class of the population. Having fixed the upper and middle-classes by doubling the income tax, he then actually attacks the poor man's beer, and next, seeking for the elusive teetotaller, spreads his net far and wide by an imposition on the universal tea-drinker, in default of finding any other way of levying a contribution upon every class of the community. That it is a good principle, and one to which the entire nation will cheerfully assent at this juncture, that when a great war is being waged each and every one of the population should help to bear the burden, is undoubted; and it is a testimony to Mr. George's courage and the soundness of his financial principles that he should not hesitate to adopt the course he has taken. But there must have been some in the House who smiled when they remembered the Chancellor in his former phases, when he refused to look anywhere but to the well-to-do classes for the financing of his schemes of social reform.

Notes of the Day

The Longest Purse!

It is some consolation to reflect that while Mr. Lloyd George estimates the cost of the war at £450,000,000 per annum to England, or more than a million a day, the estimated cost to Germany is three millions a day, at a modest computation; and this figure will be very largely increased when Germany has exhausted her stock-in-trade of ammunition. One passage, in the Chancellor's speech in this connection should be carefully noted, because it seemed to veil a note of optimism. That was when he referred to the fact that the war might be long or short but a wise Chancellor must estimate on the longer period, that is for a year. This seems to indicate a preference for the view that it will be short. No one knows better than a finance minister that it is the final million that determines the issue, and the thought cannot have been absent from the Chancellor's mind that Germany may get to the end of her resources before his year expires.

1870 and 1914.

The Chancellor made an effective contrast between the scale of national prosperity now and at the time when we waged the Napoleonic wars. Then the national income was 250 millions; to-day it is nearly ten-times as great. Almost equally striking is a comparison between the rate of expenditure on the Franco-German war and that of to-day. Sir Robert Giffen has estimated that the war of 1870 cost each of the belligerents 30 millions a month, or 60 millions for the two of them. It is estimated that the present war involves a total cost of at least 300 millions a month, of which Germany is bearing about a third. Here again it needs little reflection to realise how much reason there is in the desperate attempts which the Kaiser has been making to win in a hurry. Time is not on his side.

The Progress of the Campaigns.

The news from both the main theatres of war continues to be good. The Germans continue to hurl themselves with futile violence on the line of the Allies between Nieuport and Ypres, but so far from gaining any advantage they seem to have lost ground at many points. Their attempt to erect works south of Dixmude to check the inundations have been frustrated by our artillery and they have been compelled on the contrary to evacuate their trenches which have been reached by the water. For once in a way, "Eye-Witness" at Headquarters has something more thrilling to relate than the manner in which a general's chauffeur combs his hair. He gives a stirring account of the tremendous attempts to capture Ypres, urged on by the Emperor himself, and the final supreme effort of the Prussian Guard, which was repulsed with enormous loss after the resolution and momentum of the attack had actually broken the Allies' line in three places. Attempts of the enemy to recross the Aisne have also been repulsed and on the heights of the Meuse and southward of Verdun the French have made progress. Thus the enemy has failed in all his attempts along the whole line to find a point of weakness where he can break through, and has brought himself nearer to the moment when the exhaustion of continual failure will compel him to give way. In Poland and Galicia the Russians continue to make headway.

The Position in Servia.

It is difficult to learn what is going on in Servia. We get little news from that quarter, but while the triumphant march of the Servians and Montenegrins towards Sarajevo does not seem to have culminated in the achievement of the desired object, it is clear, on the other hand, that the Austrian forces have failed satisfactorily to invade Servia and have been subjected to many galling defeats. Their sole achievements, hitherto, seem to have been the burning of villages on the line of march and the massacre of their inhabitants. According to the correspondent of "The Near East" at Nish, documents have been found on dead Austrian officers in which the Austrian Commander bitterly reproaches them for incapacity and want of energy. According also to the same correspondent, an Austrian invitation to surrender Belgrade was answered, in the early part of October, by an attack by the Servians on Semlin and the driving of the Austrian troops from their positions, since when the inhabitants of Belgrade have been returning to the capital. Now, however, there is a new phase begun, as a telegram told us a day or two since, by the advance of a new Austrian Army, which has compelled a temporary withdrawal of the Servian forces with a view to making fresh dispositions.

The Burial of Lord Roberts.

The announcement that the remains of Earl Roberts are to be interred in St. Paul's Cathedral where lie the great Duke of Wellington, Lord Nelson and Roberts' contemporary, Lord Wolseley, will cause intense satisfaction throughout the Empire. One can understand the wish of Lady Roberts to have her husband buried in the churchyard near their home at Ascot, but in death as in life national heroes belong to the nation, and it is certain that could Roberts himself have expressed an opinion in the matter, he would in the simple sense of duty with which, without a trace of egotism, he always placed himself at his country's disposal, have desired the wishes of the nation to be complied with. Presumably the memorial which is to be erected out of the public funds, in accordance with the motion moved in such eloquent terms by the Prime Minister, will be erected also in St. Paul's Cathedral. In the meanwhile the body of the dead Field-Marshal has been removed to Ascot with notable demonstrations of honour and mourning. At Boulogne where the remains were embarked, French and British Generals acted as pall bearers together with officers of the Army and Navy and the catafalque was covered with French and English flags. The British people will be grateful for the generous tributes thus paid to their dead hero on French soil.

Want in Germany.

The Berlin organ "Social Demokraten" reports a serious increase in unemployment there and consequent distress. Constantly in the butchers' quarters, one sees people fighting to buy even third-class meat which is sold proportionately cheap. So great is the demand for this inferior commodity that people wait in long queues through the night in the bitter cold and eventually get what they require on paying 7d. per pound. The "Vorwaerts" does not mince matters: "The state of want, in spite of all means of assistance, has reached an alarming extent, even though we are now only at the beginning of the catastrophe which has befallen the peoples of Europe. What will happen if the war lasts long? Masses of unemployed grow every month. What mighty efforts are needed to fight this misery! But it must be made. Without victory over the want of the unemployed no really victorious war can be possible." When the "Social Demokraten" and the "Vorwaerts" find out,—as they assuredly will,—a little later, that a victory over the distress is imposible owing to the blockade by the British fleet and that a victory on land is equally improbable, the hounds of German Socialism so long held in leash may break forth,—which may be for the good of Germany after all!

Germany and Morocco.

The widespread belief of Germany in the sympathy of Islam is once more illustrated by the arrest at Casablanca of eight leading German merchants in that town on a charge of espionage and inciting Arabs to rebellion. The prisoners are now before a French Court Martial and their plot has been nipped in the bud. The German Foreign Office has not been judicious in its investments. The money that has been spent on *agents provocateurs* in India, Egypt, Syria, and the North African littoral has obviously been thrown away.

Germany's Petrol Supply.

Owing to the greater use of petrol driven vehicles in this war, both for the transport of troops and war-material, there has been a keen demand for petrol, and Germany on account of the complete stoppage of her overseas trade is said to be suffering from a famine in this fuel. The annual consumption of petrol in ordinary times in Germany amounted to about 50 million gallons. In the present struggle she has a tremendous number of cars of one sort or another, and her needs must be out of all proportion to the supply. Germany gets her petrol from either America, Galicia, or Roumania, although there are a few insignificant wells in Germany itself. She also manifactures benzol and alcohol, but this latter is not much used for motor transport. Of course Roumanian and Galician supplies have been cut off and the direct supplies from America have also stopped. But there are other ways and means at Germany's command. Lately there have been enormous quantities of this liquid fuel shipped to Denmark, which was easily smuggled over the frontier to Germany, and one of the vessels which was stopped by the British warships is said to have had nearly three million gallons on board. This is a very profitable trade to the neutral States, and they are not unwilling instruments of Germany. Denmark of course excuses herself for those large quantities by saying that her regular supplies have been stopped. But not even as much as 20,000 gallons were imported into that country during the corresponding portion of last year, whereas over a million gallons has been shipped on Denmark's account up to this time.

THE GAY SOLDIER

THE CHANGE THAT HAS COME OVER ENGLISHMEN.

PADDY IN KHAKI.

A writer in "The New Statesman" analyses the new character of the Englishman at war, and decides that John Bull has been "Paddified."

Not merely is there a new army being created in England just now. There is a new soldier being created too. He is as unlike the Englishman of tradition as can be. He is cheerful rather than morose; he is dashing rather than dogged; he is as irresponsible as a kitten running round the world after its tail. One begins to wonder at times whether the new soldier is a real person, or whether he has been invented by the newspapers. One wonders whether, after all, he may not be a myth on much the same model as the stage Irishman. Whether he is a myth or not, however, we suspect he has come to stay. And, if he is a myth, then we imagine his origin can be explained in some such manner as the following. In the old days the English middle classes, in their mercantile passion for respectability, were more timid almost of being regarded as cheerful, dashing and irresponsible than of being accused of dishonesty itself. They therefore foisted all those qualities the possession of which caused them the greatest shame on to the shoulders of the Irishman, who was too broken to protest, and the stage Irishman henceforth became the grotesque and only mirror of their secret selves—the Englishman as he would like to be if he but dared to show himself outside his office mask. The Irishman was for a time pleased with the devil-may-care figure he was supposed to cut in the world, and with bulls, practical jokes, and other diversions did his best to live up to the part. Then came Sir Horace Plunkett and the industrial revival, when the Irishman set himself to the task of acquiring the sober English virtues of success. He decided that the chief bar to his prosperity was that nobody would take him seriously, and that it was far better, commercially speaking, to be morose and dogged than to be cheerful, dashing, and irresponsible. The stage Irishman was forthwith pelted and hooted from every village hall in Ireland, and *Handy Andy* and *Charles O'Malley* were denounced from pulpits as a libel on one of the most sober and respectable races on the face of the earth. The irresponsible Englishman was put in a rather awkward predicament by this. He was unable to keep alive the stage Irishman against the protests of the Irish people themselves. He had to find some new mirror for the merry side of his nature. It was about this time that Mr. Chesterton solved the difficulty by boldly inventing the jolly Englishman. Englishmen suddenly ceased to be ashamed of themselves. They hastened to claim for themselves most of the qualities they used to attribute to the wild Irish. John Bull has been Paddified. Nowhere, however, has the Paddification been carried to the same lengths as in the army. Tommy Atkins—the Tommy Atkins of the papers, at least—is simply Paddy in khaki.

THE COMEDY OF WAR.

It used to be the romance of war upon which the journalists laid all the stress. Now it is the comedy of war which they like most to emphasise. One of the most important facts which the official "Eye-witness" at the front hastens to communicate to the public at home is that the soldiers nickname the smoking shells of the German howitzers "Coal-boxes," "Black Marias," and "Jack Johnsons." One gets an idea, on some days, after reading too much newspaper that the war must be at present the most brilliant music-hall performance upon earth. We can imagine there are bound to be some protests from the soldiers themselves against so false an exaggeration. "If ever I come back," an officer wrote home recently, "and anybody at home talks to me about the glory of war, I shall be damned rude to him." If we overdo the funny side of war we are afraid we shall lay ourselves equally open to the rudeness of those who have been through the thing. On the other hand, it is undeniable that the English soldier has, during the present war, shown himself gay in the presence of death and danger to a degree that has amazed the world at large. He or at least a goodly number of him—meets death in the spirit of Mercutio rather than of the soldiers who used to die for us in the coloured pictures given away at Christmas time. He takes his jokes, his catchwords, his silly songs, with him to the front; he would be as uncomfortable without them as without his cigarettes. High-strung stay-at-homes write songs full of tinsel and theatrical heroism, and others sing and recite them in the music-halls. But the soldiers themselves do not go in for this posturing and wild-eyed elocution. They prefer songs like that which was recently written by a sergeant in the Gordon Highlanders and is at present, we are told, in great favour as a marching song at Aldershot:

Send out the Army and Navy,
Send out the rank and file.
(Have a banana!)
Send out the brave Territorials,
They easily can run a mile
(I don't think!)
Send out the boys' and the girls' brigades,
They will keep old England free;
Send out my mother, my sister and my brother,
But for goodness' sake don't send me.

"ANIMAL WIT."

Mr. James Kilpatrick, who has collected a most entertaining treasury of odds and ends about soldiers from their letters, and republished it in a little volume, *Atkins at War*, gives scores of similar instances of the remarkable animal spirits—and, if we may coin a phrase, animal wit—with which whole regiments of soldiers are apparently going into battle. There is the story of a lance-corporal in the motor cycle section of the Royal Engineers, for example, who

(*Continued on page* 8.)

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BRITAIN'S WAR BUDGET.

ALL WELL WITH THE ALLIES.

ANOTHER INDIAN FORCE IN FRANCE.

RUSSIAN BALTIC FLEET SAILS TO GIVE BATTLE.

Mr. Lloyd George made financial proposals in the House of Commons on Tuesday, not merely to meet increased expenditure on account of the war up to 31st March next, but also to meet the deficiency in revenue.

He proposed to raise the additional £339,571,000 required, over and above the £535 millions for which provision had been made, by the threefold expedient of doubling the income-tax, of increasing the duties on tea and beer and of raising a loan of £350 millions. The ersolutions were passed at once.

Full and interesting details published in Paris describe the fighting on the western front, where the Allies continue to hold their own and in some positions have made good progress.

The Press Bureau Eye-witness describes the defeat of the Prussian Guards by the British in the presence of the Kaiser, which is held to mark the culmination of the second stage of the attempt to capture Ypres.

The landing of a fresh Indian contingent at Marseilles on Nov. 7, evoked tremendous enthusiasm.

Swedish telegrams state that the Russian Fleet has left Helsingfors to give battle to the Germans.

It is stated unofficially that Government has no intention of undertaking military and naval operations in Arabia, except for the protection of Arab interests against Turkish or other aggression, or in support of attempts by the Arabs to free themselves from Turkish rule.

The Admiralty has published the cruiser Glasgow's report of the Chilian coast battle. Five minutes after sunset the enemy opened fire at 12,000 yards. The growing darkness and heavy sea made firing difficult. When the Good Hope and Monmouth had apparently been sunk, the Glasgow escaped in order to avoid destruction.

A motion proposed by Mr. Asquith for the erection of a monument to Earl Roberts was passed unanimously, the Premier paying a tribute to the late Earl's strategic gifts as one of the greatest British captains.

With most touching ceremony Lord Roberts' remains were embarked for England. A most impressive military funeral will be accorded in St. Paul's to-day.

STUPENDOUS COST OF THE WAR.

CHANCELLOR'S PROPOSALS: NEW TAXES.

SINEWS OF WAR.

INCOME TAX TO BE DOUBLED.

EXTRA DUTY ON TEA AND BEER.

Cost of the war per annum ... £450,000,000
Total Expenditure 1914-15 ..... £535,000,000
Additional amount to be raised £339,571,000

NEW TAXES.

Income Tax, to be doubled.
Beer, 1d. per ½ pint.
Tea, an extra 3d. per lb.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM,)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Mr. Lloyd-George made a financial statement in the Commons to-day. He said he was making proposals not merely to meet increased expenditure to 31st March next, but also to meet the deficiency in revenue.

The total sum for which provision had been made was 535 millions of ordinary and war expenditure.

The additional money which had to be found was £339,571,000. Taking a full year the cost of the war would be at least 450 millions.

He proposed that the income tax should be doubled, but this year it would only be collected in respect of one-third of the income.

Mr. Lloyd-George announced an extra duty of three-pence per pound on tea and of a half-penny on every half-pint of beer.

It was necessary to borrow £230,321,000 to carry us to the end of the financial year and it was also desirable to have some surplus.

Hence he proposed to raise a loan of 350 millions at three and a half per cent. to be issued at ninety-five. It would be redeemable at par on the 31st March, 1928. A hundred millions had already been offered to Government.

THE DAYS OF OUR ANCESTORS.

The tea-duty would produce £950,000 this year and £3,200,000 next. Beer duty would produce two millions this year and seventeen millions next.

The new taxation this year would realise fifteen and a half)millions and the suspension of the Sinking Fund two and three-quarter millions.

The Chancellor declared that the income of the country at present was 2,300 millions sterling, whereas in the Napoleonic war it was 250 millions. If we rose to the heroic level of our ancestors we should now be raising almost seven hundred millions a year.

The war might be long or short, but we were fighting an enemy who would submit on no terms we could accept (cheers) or on no terms we could prudently accept without a smashing defeat. A wise Chancellor must estimate on the longer period.

He dwelt on the advantages British manufacturers enjoy in neutral markets during the war, but he emphasised the serious position that would arise at the end of that period; consequently the nation must raise as much money as possible from taxation during the good period. It was a time of sacrifice. People who could not give their lives were anxious to assist. He did not believe that any would grudge a fair share of his possessions.

ALL CLASSE SHOULD CONTRIBUTE.

Russia was being taxed heavily in that wonderful spirit of abnegation which was the marvel of the whole world.

We should strengthen our credit by following our best financial traditions and levying fresh taxation. Government would make proposals for raising substantial sums by taxation. This was a case where all classes of the community should contribute.

The duty on beer would fall upon the consuming public and not on the trade. Certain concessions would be made to retailers and brewers in view of the curtailment of hours and the licence duty would be proportionately abated.

THE ELUSIVE TEE-TOTALLER.

The only chance of getting at the elusive tee-totaller was by taxing tea. We drank more tea than anywhere except Australia and it seemed to have an excellent effect on our fighting qualities.

There had recently been a rise in the price of tea, but prices had been coming down. He regretted taxing tea and said that if he could find any other way of levying a contribution upon every class of the community he would not propose this tax.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S PATRIOTISM.

The issue of the war loan would take the form of an inscribed stock or bearer bonds. The yield from the loan to the investor, allowing for redemption would be exactly four per cent.

The Bank of England had patriotically undertaken to give most important facilities in connection with the new loan. The bank, for three years, would be prepared to make advances against the deposit of war stock, taken at issue price without collateral security and at one per cent. below the market rate of interest.

WAR PROSPECTUS ISSUED.

He appealed for the support for the new loan. It was a loan to help this country to fight this battle for her existence. Victory meant value, and defeat meant depreciation. It was an excellent investment, because the credit of Britain was still the best in the world.

Mr. Lloyd George was loudly cheered on resuming his seat. All the resolutions were passed and the war loan prospectus was issued to-night.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 18.

Indian political associations passed resolutions regretting the tea duty of eightpence.

ALLIES' POSITION SATISFACTORY.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT RESUMED.

ENEMY'S FUTILE ENDEAVOURS TO CROSS THE AISNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Nov. 18, 1-30 a.m.

It was officially stated last evening: The enemy renewed his attacks east and south of Ypres, but they have not changed the situation. The impression is satisfactory. We made more or less marked progress in the last two days. Everywhere we have attacked, particularly on the Yser, between Armentieres and Arras, in the Vailly region, in Argonne and on the Heights of the Meuse.

ENEMY EVACUATES TRENCHES

ALLIES' PROGRESS AT SEVERAL POINTS

PARIS, Nov. 17.

A communique says:—

There has been a violent cannonade between Nieuport and Dixmude. In the region of Ypres several German attacks failed. We have made progress on the Heights of the Meuse.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 6-0 p.m.

A communique published in Paris says:—

In the Nieuport, Ypres and Dixmude districts the bombardment has been resumed more violently than on previous days. Our artillery on the canal southward of Dixmude stopped works being prepared by the Germans with the object of attempting to check the inundation.

The enemy have also been compelled to evacuate their trenches which have been reached by water.

The German attacks southward of Bixschoote and southward of Ypres have failed. We progressed between Bixschoote and the canal. There has been a violent artillery contest from Armentieres to La Bassee.

The Germans endeavoured to cross the Aisne near Vailly but were either repulsed or destroyed.

There has been a violent cannonade above Vailly and in the region of Rheims. In Argonne we mined a number of German trenches and on the Heights of the Meuse we again advanced at several points.

Southward of Verdun we seized the first houses in the village of Chouvoncourt. The barracks of Saint Mimiel, the garrison and village constituted the sole *point d'appui* still held by the enemy on the left bank of the Meuse.

There is nothing to report on the remainder of the *front*.

FLOODING OPERATIONS.

ENEMY'S POSITION JEOPARDISED.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The new flooding operations have jeopardised the German position at Dixmude.

The whole area in the triangle Dixmude—Oostkereke—Kaeskerke is inundated.

A forward movement by the enemy would be a dangerous expedient. When the waters were released numbers of men were cut off from the main body and found it impossible to return. Hundreds died of starvation.

EXPANDING BULLETS.

USED BY THE GERMANS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The British War Office announces that the German troops in Togoland and France have used expanding bullets. They have been found on killed and captured Germans.

RECIPIENTS OF THE VICTORIA CROSS

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The five officers to receive the Victoria Cross are:—

Capt. F. O. Grenfell, Ninth Lancers.
Capt. D. Reynolds, Field Artillery.
Capt. T. Wright, Engineers.
Lieut. M. T. Deane, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt. H. S. Ranken, Medicals.

The three last-named have died of their wounds.

PRINCE OF WALES'S APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Prince of Wales has been gazetted an Aide-de-camp to Field-Marshal French.

DEFEAT OF PRUSSIAN GUARDS.

DRAMATIC EPISODE IN THE YPRES BATTLE.

KAISER ATTENDS IN PERSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Press Bureau "Eye-witness" describes the defeat of the Prussian Guards by the British.

He says that at daybreak on Wednesday the enemy opened on our trenches northward and southward of the Menin-Ypres road. It was probably the most furious bombardment we have yet experienced.

A few hours later the First and Fourth Brigades of the Prussian Guards advanced, making a supreme effort to capture Ypres, which ordinary infantry had failed to achieve.

The Guards, moving diagonally across a part of our front, were met with a frontal and flank fire by the artillery, quickfirers and rifles.

Their casualties were enormous, yet they displayed such resolution and momentum that despite our splendid resistance they broke our line in three places near the road and penetrated into the woods behind our trenches.

We counter-attacked and the Germans, enfiladed by quickfirers, were driven back.

Simultaneously the Germans made an effort southward of the road, but by their ordinary infantry, and this entirely failed.

Fighting in the woods, as generally happens, was most desperate and confused. The enemy could neither go back nor advance and nearly all were killed or captured.

The French troops on Thursday night attacked with bayonet the enemy who had crossed the Yser and annihilated them.

It is again noteworthy that whenever the Allies have lost ground they have almost immediately regained it. The failure of the Guards' great attack appears to mark the culmination of the second stage of the attempt to capture Ypres.

It has a dramatic interest of its own; the failure of the great attack by partially trained men, heralded by impassioned appeals and made in the presence of the Emperor, has been only the signal for another desperate effort by the corps d'elite of the German Army.

INDIAN TROOPS AT MARSEILLES.

TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM EVOKED.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The landing of a fresh Indian contingent at Marseilles on November 7th, evoked tremendous enthusiasm.

WOUNDED INDIAN SOLDIERS.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The King and Queen yesterday visited the wounded Indian soldiers in New Forest.

The "Daily Mail" states that Their Majesties conversed with every single soldier. The King wore the Field-Marshal's uniform. His Majesty showed remarkable knowledge of the regiments represented and spoke a few words in Hindustani much to the soldier's delight.

The Queen's first remark was:—"Now just tell me anything you want and I will get it sent down."

The result is that numbers of warm clothes will be sent from Buckingham Palace.

Before leaving the King reviewed hundreds of slightly wounded Indian soldiers outside the tents amid shouts of "Victory to the King-Emperor."

RUSSIAN APPRECIATION OF INDIA'S AID.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18.

The Russian appreciation of India's aid to the Alies was shown in a theatre yesterday, when a scene in an opera depicting the arrival of Indian guests from overseas, was received with roars of cheering.

GERMANS DISILLUSIONED.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

A "Central News" telegram says that letters from Germany show a complete change of tone. They no longer speak of victory but of resistance to the last.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ARABIA.

MILITARY AND NAVAL OPERATIONS.

PROTECTION OF ARAB INTERESTS ONLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Reuter learns that Government has no intention of undertaking military and naval operations in Arabia except for the protection of Arab interests against Turkish or other aggression or in support of attempts by the Arabs to free themselves from Turkish rule.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN ASIA MINOR.

TURKS COMPLETELY DEFEATED.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 17.

A communique says:—

Advanced guards have reached the region of Erzerum, where they repulsed the Turkish left wing. Another Russian column has defeated the Turks near Euzveran and also near Khamur the enemy has been completely defeated.

FIGHTING IN EAST PRUSSIA.

BIG BATTLE DEVELOPING.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 17.

The enemy have fallen back on the Gumbinnen-Angerburg front, but still occupy the Vistula-Warta front, where the fighting is assuming the character of a big battle. The Germans are in great force. We are attacking the Austrian rearguards in Galicia in the region of Dukla and Ujok Hill.

PRUSSIAN AND SILESIAN REFUGEES.

100,000 ARRIVE IN BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 17.

A hundred thousand East Prussian and Silesian refugees have arrived in Berlin.

GERMAN METHODS IN EAST PRUSSIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The "Standard's" correspondent at Amsterdam says that a German military proclamation circulated in East Prussia, states that it is the duty of every man capable of bearing arms to stem the invasion and harass the enemy. Men of Landsturm thus engaged, should wear civilian dress in order to be better able to attack the enemy unawares.

SECRET GERMAN WIRELESS.

DISCOVERED ON A WARSHIP.

BATAVIA, Nov. 18.

A concealed wireless installation has been discovered on the German warship Prussen, which has been interned at Sabang.

The Commander and the wireless operator have been arrested.

ALLEGED STATION IN U. S.

JACKSONVILLE, (Florida), Nov. 18.

Government agents are searching for a secret wireless alleged to have been established at Everglades by ten men landed from a German cruiser disguised as lumbermen.

WAR GAZETTEER,

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

ERZERUN.—A town in Turkish Armenia, not far from the western source of the Euphrates.

GUMBINNEN.—In East Prussia, 72 miles east of Koenigsberg.

ANGERBURG.—A town in East Prussia, near the Grossman lake.

YPRES.—Eight miles from the French frontier.

NIEUPORT.—10 miles S.-W. of Ostend.

DIXMUDE.—15 miles south of Ostend.

BIXSCHOOTE.—Between Dixmude and Nieuport.

LA BASSEE.—Ten miles north of Lens.

VAILLY.—Nine miles N. of Soissons.

RHEIMS.—98 miles E.-N.-E. of Paris.

VERDUN.—28 miles west of the German frontier.

ARMENTIERRES.—10 miles N.-W. of Lille.

ARRAS.—40 miles N.-E. of Amiens.

LATE EARL ROBERTS.

TRIBUTES BY BOTH HOUSES.

NATIONAL MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED.

TO BE BURIED IN ST. PAUL'S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 17, 6-30 p.m.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith proposed a motion for the erection of a monument to Earl Roberts to be paid for out of public money as a tribute to man who had fought his way up unaided save for his own skill.

Mr. Asquith paid a tribute to Earl Roberts' strategic gifts and said that he took a high and indisputable place among the greatest British captains. He emphasised Earl Roberts' untiring patriotism since his retirement.

Mr. Asquith referred to Earl Roberts' early days in India and said there was no hazard he wouldn't encounter and no daring venture in which he was not to the front. Death came to him at last where he would have liked to have died; fresh from reviewing the Indian troops to whom his name and fame were a watchword and inheritance and saluted as he passed away by the distant roar of guns which fell like music on the ears of the dying warrior, surrounded by comrades in arms showing the same dauntless heroism as ever. *Nunc dimittis.*

Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Redmond associated themselves with the motion which was carried unanimously.

INCARNATE SPIRIT OF INDIAN ARMY

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Tributes were paid to Earl Roberts in the House of Lords by Earl Kitchener and Earl Curzon.

The Marquis of Crewe expressed the sympathy of the House with the widow and children and announced that Mr. Harcourt had received expressions of regret from the Colonies and Dominions.

Earl Kitchener said: "To the very end Earl Roberts took the keenest interest in India and the Indian troops. He passed away in the midst of the greatest Army the Empire has ever put in the field with the sound of shells and the cheers of his comrades still ringing in his ears."

Lord Curzon said that Earl Roberts was the incarnate spirit of the Indian Army, but perhaps the principles he advocated during the last years of his life marked the most important epoch of his great career.

EARL ROBERTS' REMAINS.

TO BE INTERRED IN ST. PAUL'S.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The family of the late Earl Roberts have now consented to his burial in St. Paul's Cathedral. The body will be brought to Ascot to-morrow and London on Thursday.

TOUCHING CEREMONY AT BOULOGNE.

BRITISH AND FRENCH GENERALS PALL-BEARERS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The "Times" says that the Prince of Wales will accompany Earl Roberts' remains from Boulogne to England.

With most touching ceremony Earl Roberts' remains were embarked for England. They arrived escorted by a staff of officers of the Artillery and Army Service Corps.

The pall-bearers were British and French generals and officers of the Army and Navy. The streets were lined with French soldiers and bluejackets.

The catafalque was covered with French and English flags. The troops marched past and bugles sounded as the vessel departed.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL SERVICE IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Press Bureau states that a impressive funeral service was held at the *Mairie* in the French town which is the head-quarters of the Expeditionary Force.

British, Indian and French troops marched alternately in procession, accompanied by pipers and French trumpeters.

Eight generals were the pall-bearers. The Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Field-Marshal Sir John French and representatives of the French and Belgian Governments followed the gun-carriage.

A choir of soldiers accompanied on harmonium sang hymns in an improvised chapel.

The officers present included Sir Pertab Singh, the Maharaja of Jodhpur and the Maharaja of Kishengarh.

British buglers sounded the "Last Post" as the coffin was placed in a motor ambulance en route for Boulogne and aeroplanes protecting the procession dipped in salute.

(*Continued on page 8.*)

LATE EARL ROBERTS.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

ARRIVAL AT FOLKESTONE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The coffin has arrived at Folkestone.

The remains of Earl Roberts, guarded by soldiers, remained for the night in the chapel on the quay at Folkestone.

Sir Pertab Singh, the Maharajah of Jodhpur and the Maharajah of Kishengarh, with two other Indian officers, accompanied the body to England.

IMPRESSIVE MILITARY FUNERAL ARRANGED.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

It is officially stated that the late Earl Roberts will be accorded a most impressive military funeral in Saint Paul's on Thursday, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London officiating.

The late Field-Marshal's grave will be near to those of Lords Wolseley and Nelson.

A ceremony similiar to that on the occasion of the burial of Lord Wolseley will be performed and afterwards the Cathedral will be open to allow the public to view the coffin.

Already, the Empire is in mourning and tributes continue to arrive from all parts of the world.

VISIT TO INDIAN TROOPS.

WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 18.

Two days before his death Earl Roberts paid a visit to the Indian troops at the front and the following account from a responsible quarter has been communicated to the Viceroy by the Secretary of State:—

After a night of heavy rain and wind the morning broke cold and clear and Lord Roberts arrived at the Corps head-quarters.

In brilliant sunshine he was welcomed by General Wilcocks and inspected the guard of honour presented by the British and Indian troops drawn up to receive him.

The Field-Marshal then went to the Divisional Head-Quarters and that of the cavalry. At each two men from each unit were drawn up for his inspection.

The Field-Marshal paused here and there with a kindly question in Hindustani, which was keenly appreciated by those who had the honour to represent their Corps.

Lord Roberts conversed a few minutes with his old friend Sir Pertab Singh.

In addressing words of welcome and encouragement to the officers the Field-Marshal as Colonel-in-Chief, bade them to remember that the Indian force was the first Imperial contribution to the Empire's field army. They would soon be joined by the Australian contingent, the Canadian contingent, and the New Zealand contingent all determined to bring the struggle against the powerful and relentless enemy to the only possible conclusion.

He left amid cheers from each headquarters. The news of his visit and his constant interest and sympathy will encourage and inspire the force in the task before them.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 18.

There will be a memorial service to Lord Roberts at 10 a.m., to-morrow at St. James Church, Delhi.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation Rai Radha Churn Pal Bahadur moved a resolution expressing their deep sorrow at the death of Lord Roberts and offering condolence to Lady Roberts and the bereaved family.

Nawab Serajul Islam seconded the resolution which was carried, everyone standing.

RUSSIAN FLEET SAILS.

TO GIVE BATTLE TO THE GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 17.

Swedish telegrams state that the Russian Fleet has left Helsingfors in south-westerly direction to give battle to the Germans.

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 17.

The German auxiliary cruiser Berlin arrived at Trondjhem on Monday. She has been interned.

LECTURES ONTHE WAR.

At the suggestion of and in accordance with the wishes of his Highness the Nawab Saheb, of Radhanpur, Mr. Manibhai Hargovind Vyas has undertaken to deliver a series of lectures to elucidate to the general public in that State the causes and detailed incidents of this war, and more particularly the vital questions involved in the declaration of War with Turkey. The first of this series was delivered on Monday in the Library Hall under the presidency of Meherban Suba Saheb Nadialikhan Saheb when there were between five and six hundred present.

The second report of the Commission on Public Records has now reached India. This report does not directly concern India, but is of interest in this country as the Commission examined India Office records and expressed themselves as satisfied with them.

The Burma War Relief Fund has reached the sum of five lakhs of rupees.

CHILIAN COAST BATTLE

ADMIRALTY PUBLISHES DETAILS.

THE GLASGOW'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM,)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Admiralty publishes the cruiser Glasgow's report of the Chilian coast battle, whence it appears that the enemy was sighted at a distance of twelve miles.

The Good Hope signalled to the Canopus that she was going to attack with the Monmouth, Glasgow and Otranto.

Five minutes after sunset, when the English ships were silhouetted against the after-glow the enemy opened fire at twelve thousand yards. The growing darkness and heavy sea made firing difficult.

When the Good Hope and Monmouth had apparently been sunk, the Glasgow escaped in order to avoid destruction.

The report does not mention the Otranto as having taken part in the fight.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The following is the Glasgow's report:—

The Glasgow left Coronel at nine on the morning of November 1, to rejoin the Good Hope, Monmouth and Otranto at a rendezvous.

The Good Hope signalled at two in the afternoon that apparently from wireless calls there was an enemy ship northward.

The squadron was ordered to spread north-east by east at the speed of fifteen knots. Smoke was seen at 4-20 in the afternoon. It proved to be three enemy ships. Our ships concentrated on the Good Hope which was sighted at five in the afternoon.

The squadron forty-seven minutes later formed a line ahead of the enemy who turned south. They were in a single line ahead twelve miles off. The Scharnhorst and Gneisenau were leading.

At 6-18 in the evening the speed was ordered at seventeen knots and the Good Hope signalled to the Canopus: "I am going to attack the enemy now."

RANGE TOO GREAT.

The enemy was now fifteen thousand yards away and maintained this range, at the same time jambing wireless signals.

The sun was now setting immediately behind us and while it remained above the horizon we had advantage in the fight; but the range was too great. The sun set at 6-55 and the visibility conditions were altered. Our ships were silhouetted against the after-glow. The failing light made it difficult for us to see the enemy who opened fire at 7-3 in the evening at twelve thousand yards, followed in quick succession by the Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow. The two squadrons were now converging and each ship engaged the opposite number in line.

The growing darkness and the heavy spray of a head sea made firing difficult, particularly for the main deck guns of the Good Hope and Monmouth.

IMMENSE EXPLOSION.

The enemy was firing in salvoes and got range quickly. The Germans' third salvo caused fire to break out in the forepart of both the ships which was constantly on fire till 7-45.

An immense explosion occurred at 7-50 amidships, and the Good Hope was seen to be in flames two hundred feet high. A total destruction must have followed. It was now quite dark but both sides continued firing at the flashes of opposing guns.

The Monmouth was badly down by the bow and turned to get astern to sea, signalling to the Glasgow to this effect. The Glasgow at 8-30 signalled to the Monmouth that "Enemy is following us," but received no reply.

GLASGOW'S ESCAPE.

Under the rising moon the enemy's ships were now seen approaching and as the Glasgow was unable to assist the Monmouth she proceeded at full speed to avoid destruction.

At 8-50 she lost sight of the enemy. Half-hour later she observed 75 flashes of fire which was no doubt the final attack on the Monmouth. Nothing could have been more admirable than the conduct of the officers and men. Though most of the time the Glasgow was trying to receive a great volume of fire without chance of returning it adequately, all kept perfectly cool. It was not wild firing. The discipline was same as at battle practice. When the target ceased to be visible the gunlayers spontaneously ceased fire.

The report concludes: "This action has entirely failed to impair the spirit of the ship's company and it is the unanimous wish to meet the enemy again as soon as possible."

NORTH SEA MINES.

MR. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Mr. Asquith speaking in the Commons laid strong emphasis on Germany's activity in mine-laying, which he said had compelled Britain to declare the North Sea a military area. Government, however, earnestly desired to interfere as little as possible with neutral commerce.

EMDEN'S SURVIVORS,

150 ARRIVE AT SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 18.

One hundred and fifty of the Emden's survivors who have been taken prisoners, have arrived here.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 18.

The following are the names of officers in the eleventh list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED IN ACTION.

Lieut. McKay (attached), 3rd Sappers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major Phillips, D.S.O., 26th Battery, R.F.A.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. S. Jobson, 27th Light Cavalry.

Jemadar Khusal Singh Takuli, 1st-39th Garhwal Rifles.

Jemadar Indar Singh Negi, 2nd-39th Garhwal Rifles.

Subadar Wassan Singh, 58th Rifles.

Captain H. W. Martin, 59th Scinde Rifles.

Captain C. A. Hute and Subedar Major Sharam Singh, 107th Pioneers.

DELHI, Nov. 18.

The following casualties occurred during the successful landing at Fao and subsequent operations undertaken for the defence of the Shatt-el-Arab up to November 15:—

KILLED IN ACTION.

Dorset Regiment.—Privates No. 7848 Eaton; No. 7565 Northover; No. 6507 Watson; No. 8670 Smith; No. 9318 Bagg.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

20th D. C. O. Infantry.—Major R. Ducat.

WOUNDED.

Dorset Regiment.—Lieut. G. D. Yeatman, Sergts.; 6593 Debbi; 8500 Dunsmore; 6951 Stevens; 7305 Pierce; 6593 Gray; Corporals 6839 Marshall; 8655 Henderson; Lance-Corpls. 8988 Buckland; 8407 Annang; 9695 Castaldine; Privates 7616 Austria; 7839 Smoker; 7769 Terrell; 7953 Prinke; 8465 Stevens; 9335 Sears; 8706 Enenat; 8496 Sellars; 8121 Blake; 9066 Lewis; 8842 Woods; 8342 Steel; 8306 Adams; 9492 Piggot 8619 Parkins; 7854 Cattle; 8654 Siddlecombe; 9262 Sharpe; 9272 Britant; 8266 Daw; 8698 Sharpe; 9272 Britant; 8266 Daw; 8693 Baldwin; 8913 Spires; 8694 Gillonham; 8710 Brown; 7343 Prestidge; 8754 Aston; 8558 Sudler; 8713 Browne.

104th Rifles.—Captain Mallean.

117th Maharattas.—Captain Frands.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. the Honourable H. R. Alexander, Irish Guards.

Captain Amery, Black Watch.

Captain A. Blunt, Yorks and Lancs.

Lieut. E. Clayton, Royal Artillery.

Second-Lieut. Corder, Welsh Regiment.

Lieut. G. Crean, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Lieut. P. Currie, Rifle Corps.

Second-Lieut. Sir G. Duckworth-King, Grenadiers.

Second-Lieut. M. Fowle, Wiltshires.

Lieut. J. P. Ford, Ryal Artillery.

Lieut. G. Hope, Grenadiers.

Second-Lieut. R. Grazedrook, Gloucesters.

Major T. S. Lambert, East Lancs.

Lieut. S. Lucey, North Lancs.

Lieut. U. Osmaston, Royal Artillery.

Second-Lieut. J. L. Rennie, Black Watch.

Lieut. J. C. Rose, Argyll and Sutherland.

Lieut. I. Rose, Grenadiers.

Lieut. J. Scott-Tucker, Gloucesters.

Lieut.-Colonel Martyn, West Kents.

Captain Underhill Faithorne, Connaughts.

Lieut. H. L. Knowles, North Lancs.

Lieut. L. Robertson, Camerons.

Second-Lieut. Ivey, Coldstreams.

Second-Lieut. Roberts, Coldstreams.

Second-Lieut. Stone, North Lancs.

Quarter-master Hill, Welsh Regiment and following of Irish Guards:—Lieut.-Colonel Lord Ardee, Captains Lord F. Scott and the Honourable T. Vesey; Lieutenants Ferguson, Gore-Langton and Earl Kingston.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Second Lieut. E. Beauchamp, Coldstreams.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Capt. Hack, Connaughts.

Second Lieut Foster, Gloucesters.

MISSING.

Lieut J. A. Caunter, Gloucesters.

Capt. A. Colley, North Lancs.

Capt. Culver, Wiltshires.

Capt. Fleetwood, Scots Fusiliers.

Capt. Henslow, Wiltshires.

Lieut. A. S. Hooper, Wiltshires.

Second Lieut A. R. Jackson, East Kents.

Capt. C. H. E. Moore, Wiltshires.

Capt. H. Ryley, North Lancs.

Lieut Garden, Buffs.

Lieut R. Smith, Wiltshires.

Second Lieut. Haymen, East Kents.

Second Lieut Maitland, Irish Guards.

Second Lieuts Campbell, Oldfield and Rylands, Wiltshires.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONERS.

Lieut.-Colonel Forbes, Major Wyndham, Major Law, Capt. Le Huquet, Lieut Ansted and Second Lieut Rogers, all Wiltshires.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM,)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The following casualties are announced:

KILLED.

Lieut. Anderson, Cheshire.

Capt. F. C. Dunlop, Manchester.

Lieut. J. Geoghegan, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Lieut. Graves, Bedfords.

Lieut. R. D. Harding, Bedfords.

Lieut. J. Monckton, Scots Guards.

Captain Pollock-Hodsall, Suffolk.

Capt. A. L. Prince, Loyal North Lancs.

Major C. Slade, West Yorks.

Capt. L. M. Travers, and Lieut. Banning, Munster Fusiliers.

Capt. L. A. Cane, East Lancs.

Lieut. E. Dolphin, Hampshires.

Lieut. R. Gipps, Scots Guards.

Lieut. C. Haigh, West Surreys.

Capt. A. Nesbitt, Worcesters.

Capt. J. Vallentin, South Staffs.

Lieut. Waghorn, West Kents.

Capt. Wilson, Seaforths.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt. R. A. N. Smyth, Garrison Artillery.

Second-Lieut. J. Stirling-Stuart, Scots Guards.

WARSHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

NEW BRITISH BATTLESHIPS.

As the duration of the war is necessarily a matter of uncertainty the following statement, **given in the October number of** the United Service Magazine of the principal ships under construction in the countries involved in the war may be of service. In Great Britain these are as follows:—

I. COMPLETING AFLOAT.

	Type	Tons	Armament
Benbow	Batt	25,0 0	10 18 5-in, 12 6-in
Emperor of India	Batt	25,000	10 13·5-in, "
Tiger	Batt-Crsr	28,000	8 13 5-in "
Queen Elizabeth	Batt	27,500	8 15-in " (?)
Warspite	Batt	27,500	8 15-in " (?)
Alm. Latorre	Batt	28,001	10 14-in 16 6-in

II. ON THE STOCKS.

Valiant	Batt	27,500	8 15-in, 12 6-in (?)
Barham	Batt	27,500	" "
Malaya	Batt	27,500	" "
Royal Sovereign	Batt	26,50 (?)	" "
Royal Oak	Batt	"	" "
Ramilies	Batt	"	" "
Revenge	Batt	"	" "
Resolution	Batt	"	" "
Alm. Cochrane	Batt	28,000	10 14-in, 16 6-in

III. ON ORDER.

Agincourt (ex)	Generally of Queen Elizabeth type	
Renown	"	Royal Sovereign type
Repulse	"	" "
Resistance	"	" "
Riachuelo	Battleship, 30,000 tons, " resembling Queen Elizabeth	

In Germany there were completing afloat at the outbreak of war the battleships Konig, Markgrad, Grosser Kurfurst, and Kronprinz, each designed to carry ten 12-inch (in centre line turrets) and fourteen 5.9-inch guns on a reputed displacement of 26,575 tons. There were also in the "completing" stage the battle cruisers Derfflinger and Lutzow, both of about 28,000 tons and armed with eight 12-inch and twelve 5.9-inch guns. The ships on the stocks were the battleships Ersatz Worth and T, of the 1913 programme, which will be armed with eight 15-inch and sixteen 5.9-inch guns, and the battle-cruisers, Ersatz Hertha, whose characteristics are believed to resemble those of the Derfflinger. One battleship and a battle cruiser are included in this year's programme. The Vulcan Company is building for Greece the Salamis, a vessel of 19,500 tons and 23 knots to be armed with eight 14-inch guns.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

In France there was a fairly large number of important units in hand. The battleships France and Paris were completed shortly before the war broke out, and excellent progress had been made with the Provence, Bretagne, and Lorraine, which were launched in 1913. Those ships will carry ten 13.4-inch and twenty-two 5.5-inch guns on a displacement of 23,177 tons. Five heavier battleships were on the stocks—the 24,880 ton Normandie, Languedoc, Flandre, Gascogne, and Bearn. These will be the first ships to be equipped with quadruple turrets, provision having been made for the mounting in this manner of twelve 13.4-inch guns, while the anti-torpedo battery will comprise twenty-four 5.5-inch. In the spring of this year an order for a battleship approximately of the Lorraine type was placed with a French firm by the Greek Government.

It was—and, indeed, still is—expected that Russia will complete her first division of Dreadnoughts this year. These are the Poltava, Petropavlovsk, Gangut, and Sevastopol which were laid down on the Baltic in June, 1909, and launched in the late summer and autumn of 1911. They have a displacement of 23,000 tons, a designed speed of 23 knots, and an armament of twelve 12-inch guns in triple turrets and sixteen 4.7-inch. On the Black Sea three ships carrying the same main armament, but having 5.1-inch in place of the 4.7's were completing afloat at the outbreak of war—the Imperator, Alexander III, the Imperatritza Mariya, and the Ekaterina I. The last named, which is the latest launched went afloat on the 6th June.

Austria is completing only one battleship afloat, the Szent Istvan, a sister to the three Dreadnoughts in commission carrying twelve 12-inch and twelve 5.9-inch guns on 20,010 tons. This ship was launched early this year. Nothing is known of the new programme on which Austria has so often been about to embark. Italy having three Dreadnoughts in commission was completing an equal number afloat. The Giulio Cesare was launched in October, 1911, and has quite possibly been passed into service already. She carries thirteen 12-inch and eighteen 4.7-inch guns on a displacement of 22,340 tons. The two remaining vessels are the Andrea Doria and Duilio, launched in 1913, they are slightly heavier than their predecessors and mount sixteen 6-inch in place of the 4.7-inch guns.

BAB-EL-MANDEB.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your note on *Ba-el-Mandeb* in to-day's issue you have been pleased to remark that *Babel-Mandeb* means in Arabic "Gates of Hell" which is the Arab's picturesque way of referring to the heat of the Red Sea. While I admit that the constructions put on the word would do credit to the ingenuity of any foreigner I may be excused if I say that the picturesqueness you refer to, is all your own and the poor Arab is as ignorant of it as foreigners are of his language.

Bab-el Mandeb, as every school boy in India knows, means the gate of tears. *Bob* means a gate and *mondeb* is derived from *mudba* which means tears and *mandeb* thus means the place of tears.

This tragic name seems to have suggested itself to the Arabs by the fact of many a ship having been wrecked within this narrow strstrait,—Yours, etc.

M. A. ZAHIDIE.

Anj. Islam, Bombay, 18th Nov.

A Mahomedan loyalty meeting was held on Sunday in the Khalikdana Hall, Karachi, attended by the leading local Mahomedan citizens. Mr. Gulamali Chagla occupied the chair.

THE GAY SOLDIER.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

... wrote describing the conduct of the soldiers under artillery fire: "The noise was simply deafening, but so little effect had the fire that the men shouted with laughter, and held their caps up on the ends of their rifles to give the German gunners a bit of encouragement." There, we feel, cheerfulness has triumphed over common sense, and we feel the same concerning the private in the Wiltshires who "stuck out in the trenches a tin can, on which was the notice, 'Business as usual.'" We are not so sympathetic as we ought to be when we read that, as the can proved too good a target for the enemy, he was ordered to "take the blooming thing in again," and was wounded twice in carrying out the order. He certainly deserved it. On the other hand, where you have bravery you will always have a certain amount of foolhardiness. In peace time we denounce the man who stands up in the boat; in war he does the same sort of thing, and his valour thrills us. It is the same with his fun as with his foolhardiness. In time of peace we seldom think of regarding a man as a wit simply because he says something like "There's 'air!" or "Not 'arf!" or "I *don't* think!" at every opportunity. During war, however, if a shell having burst perilously over his head, a soldier says, "There's 'air!" the jest becomes more famous than the epigrams of Oscar Wilde.

The same gay manner of soldiering is described in a letter relating how the men at the front have become teetotalers. "Our fellows," says the letter-writer, "have signed the pledge because Kitchener wants them to. But they all say, 'God help the Germans when we get hold of them, for making us teetotal.'" Then there is the story of the wounded soldier whom a "Daily Telegraph" correspondent saw at Rouen one day when a number of wounded were being sent off to London, "'Do you want to get back to England?' someone called out to a soldier whose arm was in a sling, and the whole sleeve of whose jacket had been ripped by the fragment of a shell. 'Not I,' he shouted; 'I want to go to the front again to get my sleeve back, and something more.'" All this seems to suggest that, in an army like the English, the soldier is much more of a sportsman than of a crusader. It is his training as a sportsman which has made him as unconcerned among dangers as the black kitten that sat on a gun during the whole of the North Sea fight, and "was not frightened at all, only when we first started firing. But afterwards she sat and licked herself." We who jump at the bark of a Pomeranian dog can only stand mute with admiration. Cockney irreverence becomes transfigured and glorified when it is irreverence of death and wounds. How one envies the gay indifference of the London youth who, amid the "hellish nerve-racking noise" of the German shell-fire during the retreat from Mons, remarked that it was "no worse than the roar of motor-'buses in the City on a busy day!" Impudence like that, we feel sure, is unconquerable.

A WAR OF EXHAUSTION.

ESPAIRING DIARY OF A GERMAN OFFICER.

Writing on Oct. 21st the Paris correspondent of "The Times" says:—

From the correspondence of a German officer who has taken part in the fighting in this region it would seem that any successes which the Germans have scored have been neutralized by the terrible losses which they have suffered at the hands of the Allies.

"Our men are fighting bravely," he says, "but the enemy is becoming more and more audacious and warlike. A convoy of prisoners passed us this morning, among which were some of the famous Turcos and Zouaves. These men are hardy fighters and deadly marksmen, and the task of our men becomes more and more difficult, and the losses that the French are inflicting upon us are alarming. Our 18th Army Corps especially has been badly cut up.

"The scene of the last battle we fought was the little village of Remicourt. The victory was ours; but it was a victory to deplore rather than to rejoice on. It was a veritable slaughter, and the victims were the youthful sons of Schleswig-Holstein, of whom there rest but few. My division had to fight under extremely unfavourable conditions. We had been on the march for five consecutive days and had covered a distance of 70 miles. We had had little to eat and were absolutely exhausted; but we had to enter the line of battle at a point where the fighting was raging with the utmost fury. The rifle fire, as well as the artillery fire of the enemy, was terrifying, and our division was only saved from destruction by the heavy artillery of the Juetorbogk Shooting School. We have had to dig up the soil of a whole forest to bury our dead.

"The voice of conscience is choked and the finer sentiments of humanity are suppressed when we come across a house; and you may rely upon it that when we have left it nothing remains inside. The dangers of the moment teach us how vain it is to give a thought to the morrow; and we hurl ourselves upon provisions or anything that comes our way like ants upon the body of a dead rat.

"Many of our men are dying with fatigue; our ill-fed horses are dropping to the ground in an appalling manner, exhausted with the strain which they have had to undergo. Only the most hardened of us can possibly stick it; and already only the very elite of our troops are in a condition to give battle."

The history of the Marne appears to be repeating itself.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

A Son of India.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika."—The death of Earl Roberts, though at the ripe old age of 82, is invested nevertheless with a melancholy interest. To all heroes death while fighting for the mother country is a supreme glory. This was denied to Lord Roberts for he could not lead the army in the battle-field owing to his old age. But he got the next best thing, i.e., he died almost on the fringe of the battle-field whither he had gone to see and encourage his old Indian troops. Since he saved the face of Britain by turning the tide in the Boer War,—and that in the midst of a keen personal bereavement at the age of 70,—he was the most revered and popular military veteran,—in fact the beau ideal of all military circles in the British Empire. His connection with India was perhaps, closer and longer than it will ever be vouchsafed to any high British official, civil or military, to claim. He was born on Indian soil, at Cawnpur, in 1832, joined the Indian army as a second Lieutenant in 1851, rose by dint of merit to the topmost rung of the ladder, retiring as its Commander-in-Chief after serving it for forty-one years—a most interesting record of which long and stirring period he has left behind in his well-known work—"Forty-one Years in India." If any one can be said to have died full of years and honors, it is certainly Lord Roberts.

A Crowded and Heroic Life.

"The Englishman."—We recall almost with shame that the warnings of the great soldier were rejected by the majority of his countrymen and by the Government of the day. Many people looked upon him with a kindly pity for his age. They little thought the crisis was so near. But now that it has come, they will think of the gallant old warrior surrounded in death by the great captains who learned the art of war at his feet, and they will read in his crowded and heroic life the lessons he preached by word and deed with dauntless courage to the end: the lesson of National Service. And how modestly he has borne the great tribute that the march of events brought home to him at the close! This, not the least of the virtues that made him so great, *Punch* has memorably enshrined in verse:—

He knew, none better, how 'twould be,
And spoke his warning far and wide;
He worked to save us ceaselessly,
Setting his well earned ease aside.

We smiled and shrugged and went our way,
Blind to the swift approaching blow;
His every word proves true to-day,
But no man hears "I told you so!"

That was Lord Roberts:—A great captain with a soul above the littlenesses of life.

The Country Poorer for his Death.

"The Statesman."—When Nelson died in the hour of victory and when the great Duke passed away at a ripe old age, the English people felt that they were immeasurably poorer. It will be so now that the illustrious soldier is no more whose active career began in the days of the Indian Mutiny and who lived to save the reputation of England when the early blunders of the Boer War had produced a national despondency. Happily, England has never been wanting in a succession of brave and skilful soldiers, and in Sir John French, to whom fell the malancholy duty of announcing the death of Lord Roberts, the whole world recognises a great General in no way unworthy of our best traditions

Not only Sympathy but Support Needed.

"The Leader."—Of the sympathy of the Government in India for industrial development we have no doubt, what we plead for is *support*—practical support—substantial support. Here again His Majesty's Government have in the present situation set an example which the Government in India may do worse than follow. A cablegram published to-day tells us:—

In view of the deficiency of dye-stuffs and colours owing to the cessation of supplies from Germany, it is proposed to form a large supply company. *Government has indicated its willingness to subscribe a portion of the share capital and guarantee interest on a large debenture issue.* A preliminary arrangement has been made *enabling Government to acquire important dye-producing works in this country.*

We would invite the particular attention of our Government to the italicised portion of the above. It will be a huge disappointment to those of our countrymen who know, who think, who care, if the Government which has appointed a committee to report on the possibilities of industrial development at the present juncture will not follow up the preliminary step by action of the kind that is being taken by the British Government. If no such action will be taken the committee may as well have not been appointed.

LATE EARL ROBERTS.

(Continued from page 7.)

ARRIVAL AT FOLKESTONE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The coffin has arrived at Folkestone.

The remains of Earl Roberts, guarded by soldiers, remained for the night in the chapel on the quay at Folkestone.

Sir Pertab Singh, the Maharajah of Jodhpur and the Maharajah of Kishengarh, with two other Indian officers, accompanied the body to England.

IMPRESSIVE MILITARY FUNERAL ARRANGED.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

It is officially stated that the late Earl Roberts will be accorded a most impressive military funeral in Saint Paul's on Thursday, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London officiating.

The late Field-Marshal's grave will be near to those of Lords Wolseley and Nelson.

A ceremony similiar to that on the occasion of the burial of Lord Wolseley will be performed and afterwards the Cathedral will be open to allow the public to view the coffin.

Already, the Empire is in mourning and tributes continue to arrive from all parts of the world.

VISIT TO INDIAN TROOPS.

WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 18.

Two days before his death Earl Roberts paid a visit to the Indian troops at the front and the following account from a responsible quarter has been communicated to the Viceroy by the Secretary of State:—

After a night of heavy rain and wind the morning broke cold and clear and Lord Roberts arrived at the Corps headquarters.

In brilliant sunshine he was welcomed by General Wilcocks and inspected the guard of honour presented by the British and Indian troops drawn up to receive him.

The Field-Marshal then went to the Divisional Head-Quarters and that of the cavalry. At each two men from each unit were drawn up for his inspection.

The Field-Marshal paused here and there with a kindly question in Hindustani, which was keenly appreciated by those who had the honour to represent their Corps.

Lord Roberts conversed a few minutes with his old friend Sir Pertab Singh.

In addressing words of welcome and encouragement to the officers the Field-Marshal as Colonel-in-Chief, bade them to remember that the Indian force was the first Imperial contribution to the Empire's field army. They would soon be joined by the Australian contingent, the Canadian contingent, and the New Zealand contingent all determined to bring the struggle against the powerful and relentless enemy to the only possible conclusion.

He left amid cheers from each headquarters. The news of his visit and his constant interest and sympathy will encourage and inspire the force in the task before them.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 18.

There will be a memorial service to Lord Roberts at 10 a.m., to-morrow at St. James Church, Delhi.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation Rai Radha Churn Pal Bahadur moved a resolution expressing their deep sorrow at the death of Lord Roberts and offering condolence to Lady Roberts and the bereaved family.

Nawab Serajul Islam seconded the resolution which was carried, everyone standing.

RUSSIAN FLEET SAILS.

TO GIVE BATTLE TO THE GERMANS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 17.

Swedish telegrams state that the Russian Fleet has left Helsingfors in south-westerly direction to give battle to the Germans.

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 17.

The German auxiliary cruiser Berlin arrived at Trondjhem on Monday. She has been interned.

LECTURES ONTHE WAR.

At the suggestion of and in accordance with the wishes of his Highness the Nawab Saheb, of Radhanpur, Mr. Manibhai Hargovind Vyas has undertaken to deliver a series of lectures to elucidate to the general public in that State the causes and detailed incidents of this war, and more particularly the vital questions involved in the declaration of War with Turkey. The first of this series was delivered on Monday in the Library Hall under the presidency of Meherban Suba Saheb Nadialikhan Saheb when there were between five and six hundred present.

The second report of the Commission on Public Records has now reached India. This report does not directly concern India, but is of interest in this country as the Commission examined India Office records and expressed themselves as satisfied with them.

The Burma War Relief Fund has reached the sum of five lakhs of rupees.

CHILIAN COAST BATTLE

ADMIRALTY PUBLISHES DETAILS.

THE GLASGOW'S REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram,)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Admiralty publishes the cruiser Glasgow's report of the Chilian coast battle, whence it appears that the enemy was sighted at a distance of twelve miles.

The Good Hope signalled to the Canopus that she was going to attack with the Monmouth, Glasgow and Otranto.

Five minutes after sunset, when the English ships were silhouetted against the after-glow the enemy opened fire at twelve thousand yards. The growing darkness and heavy sea made firing difficult.

When the Good Hope and Monmouth had apparently been sunk, the Glasgow escaped in order to avoid destruction.

The report does not mention the Otranto as having taken part in the fight.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The following is the Glasgow's report:—

The Glasgow left Coronel at nine on the morning of November 1, to rejoin the Good Hope, Monmouth and Otranto at a rendezvous.

The Good Hope signalled at two in the afternoon that apparently from wireless calls there was an enemy ship northward.

The squadron was ordered to spread north-east by east at the speed of fifteen knots. Smoke was seen at 4-20 in the afternoon. It proved to be three enemy ships. Our ships concentrated on the Good Hope which was sighted at five in the afternoon.

The squadron forty-seven minutes later formed a line ahead of the enemy who turned south. They were in a single line ahead twelve miles off. The Scharnhorst and Gneisenau were leading.

At 6-18 in the evening the speed was ordered at seventeen knots and the Good Hope signalled to the Canopus: "I am going to attack the enemy now."

RANGE TOO GREAT.

The enemy was now fifteen thousand yards away and maintained this range, at the same time jambing wireless signals.

The sun was now setting immediately behind us and while it remained above the horizon we had advantage in the fight; but the range was too great. The sun set at 6-55 and the visibility conditions were altered. Our ships were silhouetted against the after-glow. The failing light made it difficult for us to see the enemy who opened fire at 7-3 in the evening at twelve thousand yards, followed in quick succession by the Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow. The two squadrons were now converging and each ship engaged the opposite number in line.

The growing darkness and the heavy spray of a head sea made firing difficult, particularly for the main deck guns of the Good Hope and Monmouth.

IMMENSE EXPLOSION.

The enemy was firing in salvoes and got range quickly. The Germans' third salvo caused fire to break out in the forepart of both the ships which was constantly on fire till 7-45.

An immense explosion occurred at 7-50 amidships, and the Good Hope was seen to be in flames two hundred feet high. A total destruction must have followed. It was now quite dark but both sides continued firing at the flashes of opposing guns.

The Monmouth was badly down by the bow and turned to get astern to sea, signalling to the Glasgow to this effect. The Glasgow at 8-30 signalled to the Monmouth that "Enemy is following us," but received no reply.

GLASGOW'S ESCAPE.

Under the rising moon the enemy's ships were now seen approaching and as the Glasgow was unable to assist the Monmouth she proceeded at full speed to avoid destruction.

At 8-50 she lost sight of the enemy. Half-hour later she observed 75 flashes of fire which was no doubt the final attack on the Monmouth. Nothing could have been more admirable than the conduct of the officers and men. Though most of the time the Glasgow was trying to receive a great volume of fire without chance of returning it adequately, all kept perfectly cool. It was not wild firing. The discipline was same as at battle practice. When the target ceased to be visible the gunlayers spontaneously ceased fire.

The report concludes: "This action has entirely failed to impair the spirit of the ship's company and it is the unanimous wish to meet the enemy again as soon as possible."

NORTH SEA MINES.

MR. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Mr. Asquith speaking in the Commons laid strong emphasis on Germany's activity in mine-laying, which he said had compelled Britain to declare the North Sea a military area. Government, however, earnestly desired to interfere as little as possible with neutral commerce.

EMDEN'S SURVIVORS,

150 ARRIVE AT SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 18.

One hundred and fifty of the Emden's survivors who have been taken prisoners, have arrived here.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 18.

The following are the names of officers in the eleventh list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED IN ACTION.

Lieut. McKay (attached), 3rd Sappers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major Phillips, D.S.O., 26th Battery, R.F.A.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. S. Jobson, 27th Light Cavalry.

Jemadar Khusal Singh Takuli, 1st-39th Garhwal Rifles.

Jemadar Indar Singh Negi, 2nd-39th Garhwal Rifles.

Subadar Wassan Singh, 58th Rifles.

Captain H. W. Martin, 59th Scinde Rifles.

Captain C. A. Hute and Subedar Major Sharam Singh, 107th Pioneers.

DELHI, Nov. 18.

The following casualties occurred during the successful landing at Fao and subsequent operations undertaken for the defence of the Shatt-el-Arab up to November 15:—

KILLED IN ACTION.

Dorset Regiment.—Privates No. 7848 Eaton; No. 7565 Northover; No. 6507 Watson; No. 8670 Smith; No. 9318 Bagg.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

20th D.C.O. Infantry.—Major R. Ducat.

WOUNDED.

Dorset Regiment.—Lieut. G. D. Yeatman, Sergts.; 6593 Debbi; 8500 Dunsmore; 6951 Stevens; 7305 Pierce; 6593 Gray; Corporals 6839 Marshall; 8655 Henderson; Lancs-Corpls. 8988 Buckland; 8407 Annang; 9695 Castaldine; Privates 7616 Austria; 7839 Smoker; 7769 Terrell; 7953 Prinke; 8465 Stevens; 9335 Sears; 8706 Enenat; 8496 Sellars; 8121 Blake; 9066 Lewis; 8842 Woods; 8342 Steel; 8306 Adams; 9492 Piggot 8619 Parkins; 7854 Cattle; 8654 Siddlecombe; 9262 Sharpe; 9272 Britant; 8266 Daw; 8698 Sharpe; 9272 Britant; 8266 Daw; 8698 Baldwin; 8913 Spires; 8694 Gillonham; 8710 Brown; 7343 Prestidge; 8754 Aston; 8558 Sudler; 8713 Browne.

104th Rifles.—Captain Mallean.

117th Maharattas.—Captain Frands.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. the Honourable H. R. Alexander, Irish Guards.

Captain Amery, Black Watch.

Captain A. Blunt, Yorks and Lancs.

Lieut. E. Clayton, Royal Artillery.

Second-Lieut. Corder, Welsh Regiment.

Lieut. G. Crean, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Lieut. P. Currie, Rifle Corps.

Second-Lieut. Sir G. Duckworth-King, Grenadiers.

Second-Lieut. M. Fowle, Wiltshires.

Lieut. J. P. Ford, Ryal Artillery.

Lieut. G. Hope, Grenadiers.

Second-Lieut. R. Grazedrook, Gloucesters.

Major T. S. Lambert, East Lancs.

Lieut. S. Lucey, North Lancs.

Lieut. U. Osmaston, Royal Artillery.

Second-Lieut. J. L. Rennie, Black Watch.

Lieut. J. C. Rose, Argyll and Sutherland.

Lieut. I. Rose, Grenadiers.

Lieut. J. Scott-Tucker, Gloucesters.

Lieut.-Colonel Martyn, West Kents.

Captain Underhill Faithorne, Connaughts.

Lieut. H. L. Knowles, North Lancs.

Lieut. L. Robertson, Camerons.

Second-Lieut. Ivey, Coldstreams.

Second-Lieut. Roberts, Coldstreams.

Second-Lieut. Stone, North Lancs.

Quarter-master Hill, Welsh Regiment and following of Irish Guards:—Lieut.-Colonel Lord Ardee, Captains Lord F. Scott and the Honourable T. Vesey; Lieutenants Ferguson, Gore-Langton and Earl Kingston.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Second Lieut. E. Beauchamp, Coldstreams.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Capt. Hack, Connaughts.

Second Lieut Foster, Gloucesters.

MISSING.

Lieut J. A. Caunter, Gloucesters.

Capt. A. Colley, North Lancs.

Capt. Culver, Wiltshires.

Capt. Fleetwood, Scots Fusiliers.

Capt. Henslow, Wiltshires.

Lieut. A. S. Hooper, Wiltshires.

Second Lieut A. R. Jackson, East Kents.

Capt. C. H. E. Moore, Wiltshires.

Capt. H. Ryley, North Lancs.

Lieut Garden, Buffs.

Lieut R. Smith, Wiltshires.

Second Lieut. Haymen, East Kents.

Second Lieut Maitland, Irish Guards.

Second Lieuts Campbell, Oldfield and Rylands, Wiltshires.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONERS.

Lieut.-Colonel Forbes, Major Wyndham, Major Law, Capt. Le Huquet, Lieut Ansted and Second Lieut Rogers, all Wiltshires.

(Reuter's Telegram,)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The following casualties are announced:

KILLED.

Lieut. Anderson, Cheshire.

Capt. F. C. Dunlop, Manchester.

Lieut. J. Geoghegan, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Lieut. Graves, Bedfords.

Lieut. R. D. Harding, Bedfords.

Lieut. J. Monckton, Scots Guards.

Captain Pollock-Hodsall, Suffolk.

Capt. A. L. Prince, Loyal North Lancs.

Major C. Slade, West Yorks.

Capt. L. M. Travers, and Lieut. Banning, Munster Fusiliers.

Capt. L. A. Cane, East Lancs.

Lieut. E. Dolphin, Hampshires.

Lieut. R. Gipps, Scots Guards.

Lieut. C. Haigh, West Surreys.

Capt. A. Nesbitt, Worcesters.

Capt. J. Vallentin, South Staffs.

Lieut. Waghorn, West Kents.

Capt. Wilson, Seaforths.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt. R. A. N. Smyth, Garrison Artillery.

Second-Lieut. J. Stirling-Stuart, Scots Guards.

WARSHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

NEW BRITISH BATTLESHIPS.

As the duration of the war is necessarily a matter of uncertainty the following statement, given in the October number of the United Service Magazine of the principal ships under construction in the countries involved in the war may be of service. In Great Britain these are as follows:—

I. Completing Afloat.

	Type	Tons	Armament
Benbow	Batt	25,0 0	10 18 5-in, 12 6-in
Emperor of India	Batt	25,000	10 13·5-in, "
Tiger	Batt-Crsr	28,000	8 13 5-in "
Queen Elizabeth	Batt	27,500	8 15-in " (?)
Warspite	Batt	27,500	8 15-in " (?)
Alm. Latorre	Batt	28,001	10 14-in 16 6-in

II. On the Stocks.

Valiant	Batt	27,500	8 15-in, 12 6-in (?)
Barham	Batt	27,500	" "
Malaya	Batt	27,500	" "
Royal Sovereign	Batt	25,50 (?)	" "
Royal Oak	Batt	"	" "
Ramilies	Batt	"	" "
Revenge	Batt	"	" "
Resolution	Batt	"	" "
Alm. Cochrane	Batt	28,000	10 14-in, 16 6-in

III. On Order.

Agincourt (ex)	Generally of Queen Elizabeth type
Renown	" Royal Sovereign type
Repulse	" " "
Resistance	" " "
Blachuelo	Battleship, 30,000 tons," resembling Queen Elizabeth

In Germany there were completing afloat at the outbreak of war the battleships Konig, Markgrad, Grosser Kurfurst, and Kronprinz, each designed to carry ten 12-inch (in centre line turrets) and fourteen 5.9-inch guns on a reputed displacement of 26,575 tons. There were also in the "completing" stage the battle cruisers Derfflinger and Lutzow, both of about 28,000 tons and armed with eight 12-inch and twelve 5.9-inch guns. The ships on the stocks were the battleships Ersatz Wörth and T, of the 1913 programme, which will be armed with eight 15-inch and sixteen 5.9-inch guns, and the battle-cruiser, Ersatz Hertha, whose characteristics are believed to resemble those of the Derfflinger. One battleship and a battle cruiser are included in this year's programme. The Vulcan Company is building for Greece the Salamis, a vessel of 19,500 tons and 23 knots to be armed with eight 14-inch guns.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

In France there was a fairly large number of important units in hand. The battleships France and Paris were completed shortly before the war broke out, and excellent progress had been made with the Provence, Bretagne, and Lorraine, which were launched in 1913. Those ships will carry ten 13.4-inch and twenty-two 5.5-inch guns on a displacement of 23,177 tons. Five heavier battleships were on the stocks—the 24,830 ton Normandie, Languedoo, Flandre, Gascogne, and Bearn. These will be the first ships to be equipped with quadruple turrets, provision having been made for the mounting in this manner of twelve 13.4-inch guns, while the anti-torpedo battery will comprise twenty-four 5.5-inch. In the spring of this year an order for a battleship approximately of the Lorraine type was placed with a French firm by the Greek Government.

It was—and, indeed, still is—expected that Russia will complete her first division of Dreadnoughts this year. These are the Poltava, Petropavlovsk, Gangut, and Sevastopol which were laid down on the Baltic in June, 1909, and launched in the late summer and autumn of 1911. They have a displacement of 23,000 tons, a designed speed of 23 knots, and an armament of twelve 12-inch guns in triple turrets and sixteen 4.7-inch. On the Black Sea three ships carrying the same main armament, but having 5.1-inch in place of the 4.7's were completing afloat at the outbreak of war—the Imperator, Alexander III, the Imperatritsa Mariya, and the Ekaterina I. The last named, which is the latest launched went afloat on the 6th June.

Austria is completing only one battleship afloat, the Szent Istvan, a sister to the three Dreadnoughts in commission carrying twelve 12-inch and twelve 5.9-inch guns on 20,010 tons. This ship was launched early this year. Nothing is known of the new programme on which Austria has so often been about to embark. Italy having three Dreadnoughts in commission was completing an equal number afloat. The Giulio Cesare was launched in October, 1911, and has quite possibly been passed into service already. She carries thirteen 12-inch and eighteen 4.7-inch guns on a displacement of 22,340 tons. The two remaining vessels are the Andrea Doria and Duilio, launched in 1913, they are slightly heavier than their predecessors and mount sixteen 6-inch in place of the 4.7-inch guns.

BAB-EL-MANDEB.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your note on *Ba-el-Mandeb* in to-day's issue you have been pleased to remark that *Babel-Mandeb* means in Arabic "Gates of Hell" which is the Arab's picturesque way of referring to the heat of the Red Sea. While I admit that the construction put on the word would do credit to the ingenuity of any foreigner I may be excused if I say that the picturesqueness you refer to, is all your own and the poor Arab is as ignorant of it as foreigners are of his language.

Bab-el Mandeb, as every school boy in India knows, means the gate of tears. *Bob* means a gate and *mondeb* is derived from *mudba* which means tears and *mandeb* thus means the place of tears.

This tragic name seems to have suggested itself to the Arabs by the fact of many a ship having been wrecked within this narrow strstrait,—Yours, etc.

M. A. ZAHIDIE.

Anj. Islam, Bombay, 18th Nov.

A Mahomedan loyalty meeting was held on Sunday in the Khalikdana Hall, Karachi, attended by the leading local Mahomedan citizens. Mr. Gulamali Chagla occupied the chair.

THE GAY SOLDIER.

(Continued from page 6.)

... wrote describing the conduct of the soldiers under artillery fire: "The noise was simply deafening, but so little effect had the fire that the men shouted with laughter, and held their caps up on the ends of their rifles to give the German gunners a bit of encouragement." There, we feel, cheerfulness has triumphed over common sense, and we feel the same concerning the private in the Wiltshires who "stuck out in the trenches a tin can, on which was the notice, 'Business as usual.'" We are not so sympathetic as we ought to be when we read that, as the can proved too good a target for the enemy, he was ordered to "take the blooming thing in again," and was wounded twice in carrying out the order. He certainly deserved it. On the other hand, where you have bravery you will always have a certain amount of foolhardiness. In peace time we denounce the man who stands up in the boat; in war he does the same sort of thing, and his valour thrills us. It is the same with his fun as with his foolhardiness. In time of peace we seldom think of regarding a man as a wit simply because he says something like "There's 'air!" or "Not 'arf!" or "I *don't* think!" at every opportunity. During war, however, if a shell having burst perilously over his head, a soldier says, "There's 'air!" the jest becomes more famous than the epigrams of Oscar Wilde.

The same gay manner of soldiering is described in a letter relating how the men at the front have become teetotalers. "Our fellows," says the letter-writer, "have signed the pledge because Kitchener wants them to. But they all say, 'God help the Germans when we get hold of them, for making us teetotal.'" Then there is the story of the wounded soldier whom a "Daily Telegraph" correspondent saw at Rouen one day when a number of wounded were being sent off to London, "'Do you want to get back to England?' someone called out to a soldier whose arm was in a sling, and the whole sleeve of whose jacket had been ripped by the fragment of a shell. 'Not I,' he shouted; 'I want to go to the front again to get my sleeve back, and something more.'" All this seems to suggest that, in an army like the English, the soldier is much more of a sportsman than of a crusader. It is his training as a sportsman which has made him as unconcerned among dangers as the black kitten that sat on a gun during the whole of the North Sea fight, and "was not frightened at all, only when we first started firing. But afterwards she sat and licked herself." We who jump at the bark of a Pomeranian dog can only stand mute with admiration. Cockney irreverence becomes transfigured and glorified when it is irreverence of death and wounds. How one envies the gay indifference of the London youth who, amid the "hellish nerve-racking noise" of the German shell-fire during the retreat from Mons, remarked that it was "no worse than the roar of motor-'buses in the City on a busy day!" Impudence like that, we feel sure, is unconquerable.

A WAR OF EXHAUSTION.

ESPIRING DIARY OF A GERMAN OFFICER.

Writing on Oct. 21st the Paris correspondent of "The Times" says:—

From the correspondence of a German officer who has taken part in the fighting in this region it would seem that any successes which the Germans have scored have been neutralized by the terrible losses which they have suffered at the hands of the Allies.

"Our men are fighting bravely," he says, "but the enemy is becoming more and more audacious and warlike. A convoy of prisoners passed us this morning, among which were some of the famous Turcos and Zouaves. These men are hardy fighters and deadly marksmen, and the task of our men becomes more and more difficult, and the losses that the French are inflicting upon us are alarming. Our 18th Army Corps especially has been badly cut up.

"The scene of the last battle we fought was the little village of Remicourt. The victory was ours; but it was a victory to deplore rather than to rejoice on. It was a veritable slaughter, and the victims were the youthful sons of Schleswig-Holstein, of whom there rest but few. My division had to fight under extremely unfavourable conditions. We had been on the march for five consecutive days and had covered a distance of 70 miles. We had had little to eat and were absolutely exhausted; but we had to enter the line of battle at a point where the fighting was raging with the utmost fury. The rifle fire, as well as the artillery fire of the enemy, was terrifying, and our division was only saved from a destruction by the heavy artillery of the Jueterbogk Shooting School. We have had to dig up the soil of a whole forest to bury our dead.

"The voice of conscience is choked and the finer sentiments of humanity are suppressed when we come across a house; and you may rely upon it that when we have left it nothing remains inside. The dangers of the moment teach us how vain it is to give a thought to the morrow; and we hurl ourselves upon provisions or anything that comes our way like ants upon the body of a dead rat.

"Many of our men are dying with fatigue; our ill-fed horses are dropping to the ground in an appalling manner, exhausted with the strain which they have had to undergo. Only the most hardened of us can possibly stick it; and already only the very elite of our troops are in a condition to give battle."

The history of the Marne appears to be repeating itself.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

A Son of India.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika."—The death of Earl Roberts, though at the ripe old age of 82, is invested nevertheless with a melancholy interest. To all heroes death while fighting for the mother country is a supreme glory. This was denied to Lord Roberts for he could not lead the army in the battle-field owing to his old age. But he got the next best thing, i.e., he died almost on the fringe of the battle-field whither he had gone to see and encourage his old Indian troops. Since he saved the face of Britain by turning the tide in the Boer War,—and that in the midst of a keen personal bereavement at the age of 70,—he was the most revered and popular military veteran,—in fact the beau ideal of all military circles in the British Empire. His connection with India was perhaps, closer and longer than it will ever be vouchsafed to any high British official, civil or military, to claim. He was born on Indian soil, at Cawnpur, in 1832, joined the Indian army as a second Lieutenant in 1851, rose by dint of merit to the topmost rung of the ladder, retiring as its Commander-in-Chief after serving it for forty-one years—a most interesting record of which long and stirring period he has left behind in his well-known work—"Forty-one Years in India." If any one can be said to have died full of years and honors, it is certainly Lord Roberts.

A Crowded and Heroic Life.

"The Englishman."—We recall ' almost with shame that the warnings of the great soldier were rejected by the majority of his countrymen and by the Government of the day. Many people looked upon him with a kindly pity for his age. They little thought the crisis was so near. But now that it has come, they will think of the gallant old warrior surrounded in death by the great captains who learned the art of war at his feet, and they will read in his crowded and heroic life the lessons he preached by word and deed with dauntless courage to the end: the lesson of National Service. And how modestly he has borne the great tribute that the march of events brought home to him at the close! This, not the least of the virtues that made him so great, *Punch* has memorably enshrined in verse:—

He knew, none better, how 'twould be,
And spoke his warning far and wide;
He worked to save us ceaselessly,
Setting his well earned ease aside.

We smiled and shrugged and went our way,
Blind to the swift approaching blow;
His every word proves true to-day,
But no man hears "I told you so!"

That was Lord Roberts:—A great captain with a soul above the littlenesses of life.

The Country Poorer for his Death.

"The Statesman."—When Nelson died in the hour of victory and when the great Duke passed away at a ripe old age, the English people felt that they were immeasurably poorer. It will be so now that the illustrious soldier is no more whose active career began in the days of the Indian Mutiny and who lived to save the reputation of England when the early blunders of the Boer War had produced a national despondency. Happily, England has never been wanting in a succession of brave and skilful soldiers, and in Sir John French, to whom fell the malancholy duty of announcing the death of Lord Roberts, the whole world recognises a great General in no way unworthy of our best traditions

Not only Sympathy but Support Needed.

"The Leader."—Of the sympathy of the Government in India for industrial development we have no doubt, what we plead for is *support*—practical support—substantial support. Here again His Majesty's Government have in the present situation set an example which the Government in India may do worse than follow. A cablegram published to-day tells us:—

In view of the deficiency of dye-stuffs and colours owing to the cessation of supplies from Germany, it is proposed to form a large supply company. *Government has indicated its willingness to subscribe a portion of the share capital and guarantee interest on a large debenture issue.* A preliminary arrangement has been made *enabling Government to acquire important dye-producing works in this country.*

We would invite the particular attention of our Government to the italicised portion of the above. It will be a huge disappointment to those of our countrymen who know, who think, who care, if the Government which has appointed a committee to report on the possibilities of industrial development at the present juncture will not follow up the preliminary step by action of the kind that is being taken by the British Government. If no such action will be taken the committee may as well have not been appointed.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

One of the most noticeable results of the topsy-turvydom caused by the outbreak of the war is the manner in which materials and costumes and millinery have been "marked down" to meet the present condition of shortage of money. I suppose the costumiers and drapers think it is better to get rid of their models at a reduction than keep them on their hands until they are so hopelessly out of fashion that no woman will look at them, leave alone wear them; but anyhow, whatever the cause, the fact remains that prices have altered by guineas, while quality and style remain just as chic as ever. As regards millinery, little besides black velvet is to be seen; and in costume models the military note remains predominant. Coats are long, and full in the skirt; fastened right up to the neck, and finished by a a plain round collar and cuffs of fur. They are very smart.

A STYLISH COSTUME.

Represented here for our admiration is an unusually smart costume for wear now. This particular example is made up of navy-blue duvetyn; and is lightened by the collar, vest, and belt being of bright Oriental silk. It will be noted that the triple basque does not appear in the front at all, and the front breadth of the skirt is perfectly plain and close-fitting. The sleeves are set in at the normal place on the shoulders, without the smallest suggestion of fulness; and the bodice pouches ever so, slightly over the belt. Worn with a black stole and muff a very elegant ensemble results.

DAINTY EVENING FROCK.

The charming evening frock shown here is of pink rinon in one of its prettiest shades veiling a delightful skirt of pink satin. The bodice is of lace, of which many varieties are shown to tempt us this season; and the dress is completed by a belt of black satin. The decolletage is cut more oblong than square, and is outlined by a pretty trimming; and the inevitable rose—which in this instance may be of a deeper shade of pink—is tucked into the waistband.

LOVELY HAT FOR THE SEASON.

A beautiful example of a fashionable hat is pictured here. It is made of black velvet—which material, indeed, makes up two-thirds of this season's model hats; and the wings which are put in at such "cute" angles are crimson, being arranged slightly higher at the back than at the fronf The hat goes well down on the head, and is pulled low over the right ear. The crowns of all the best hats this autumn are much higher than for several seasons past, and thus more generally becoming.

DRESS AS A LOST ART.

THE DEADENING EFFECT OF WAR.

Within the last two weeks Paris has regained something of its normal animation, and the bourgeoisie is gradually coming back to the centre of its civilization, writes "The Times" fashion correspondent, from Paris. The expensive modern flats, with all the "modern comforts" and superfluous mural decorations, are being opened again, and we no longer look astonished at the sight of a pair of white gloves or a hat trimmed with expensive feathers when we meet them in the street. But the animation, the modern comforts, and the smart clothes are all of very superficial foundation. The animation rests on a natural recoil from war and its horrors; the smart clothes are a protest against the prevailing sadness, and the modern comforts lie chiefly in the imagination, for it looks extremely unlikely that we shall get any of them this winter. We shall be allowed strict necessaries and no more. As to that great modern privilege of being able to grumble, it is utterly out of the question, for administrations and tradespeople of every size and rank will dispose of all complaints under the sweeping excuse of—"In war time we are responsible for nothing." To which statement there is no reply.

SOCIAL LIFE IN ABEYANCE.

Under present conditions it is not at all likely that the social life of Paris will awaken. There is too much anxiety, too much mourning, and there are no public amusements. The only reawakening so far is in the schools and colleges, and even there the falling off in attendance is very marked. People are not coming back to Paris readily this autumn, and even when they do it is to go on with the quiet life they have led since the war. A bootmaker who prides himself that he only makes for the "best people" told me that he called on 25 of his customers last week, and did not find one of them. "They are all in the provinces, and they will stay there as long as they can." In the meantime the rue de la Paix is very empty, and many of the shutters are still closed. Only the big shops are systematically going on in the same way as nearly as the times allow them to; and even they have comparatively little to do. What will happen when the enemy is driven back into Germany remains to be seen, but it is not likely that the French people will take up any social life until the war is over. It is possible that business Americans may come back to buy model dresses, but it is more likely that they will try to institute a school of American fashions in America, as this has always been among their cherished plans. This means that the money-spending population of Paris will be very much reduced this winter, and the *affairses de luxe* are not likely to flourish.

Some dressmakers are sending models to Canada, to America, and to London. A few are trying to launch models here, but without much success. No woman with any sense of the fitness of things would dream of dearing anything but the most simple of tailor-mades and the most discreet of hats just now. Any new fashion must, therefore, be very restrained in character, and eccentric extravagance of any kind will be severely avoided. We may see a few foolish women on the boulevards wearing something outrageous, but no Frenchwoman who counts would do anything so incongruous. We shall see many women, nevertheless, who look charming and attractive, for it is second nature for them to be so; but dress, as an art, is dead for the moment, and even the dressmakers are resigned to its being so. Some of them have turned their showrooms into auxiliary hospitals for the Croix Rouge, and many have installed workrooms for the same society in their ateliers.

THE NATIVE GENIUS.

A not uninteresting question is that which concerns the German-Jew influence in the French dressmaking world. Before the war it was paramount, and it was certainly responsible in no small measure for the foolish exaggerations in women's dress which have given such scope to the pencil of the caricaturists for the last year or two. Frantic attempts to prove themselves French were made by the German dressmakers when the order for mobilization was issued and there was trouble with the mob about obviously German signs. Patriotic protestations were made and flags were hung all over the doorways and winds so arranged as clearly to conceal the tell tale names. If the Parisians are clever enough to rid themselves of these foreign influences we may see a France regenerated not only in morals but in art; her women will once more dress as women, not as beings without a name, her decorative art may lose its Munich flavour, her architecture may return to its old traditions, and brutal colouring may give place to something more in keeping with her natural mentality.

The only obvious signs of a change in dress that is noticeable since October came in are those we see in the streets. Furs have come back, skirts are all wider round the feet and quite short, and there is a certain little black velvet hat which has obviously been inspired by the cap of the London Scottish Regiment. It suits a fresh-faced girl, but it ill-becomes an older woman.

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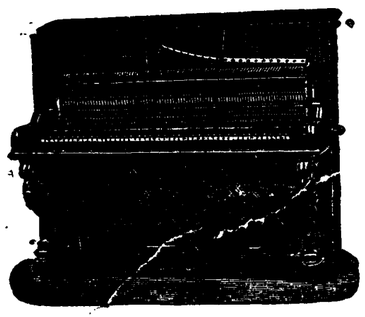

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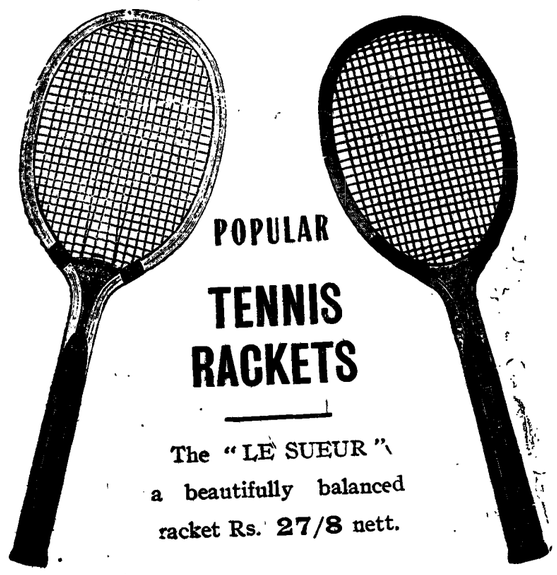

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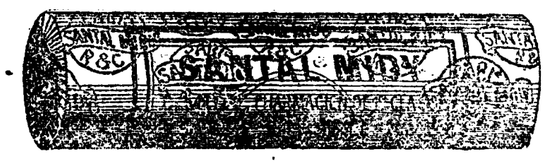

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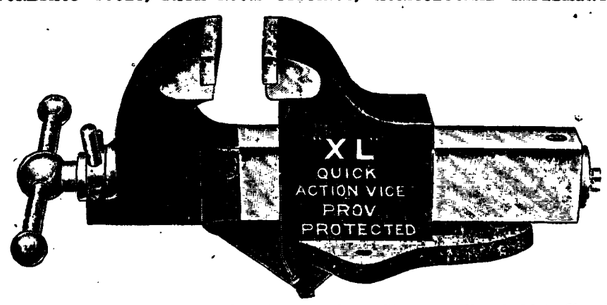

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Printed and published by A. P. Brewin, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.